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Andrews, E. M.

**ROCKMONT NURSERY
BOULDER, COLORADO**

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DIRECTIONS TO CUSTOMERS

ORDER EARLY. It will greatly facilitate the handling of your business if orders are sent in early. The time of shipment may be stated in your order or left to our discretion.

FORWARDING. The trees, shrubs and all plants too heavy for mailing, will be delivered at the express or freight offices, carefully packed for shipment, the cost of transportation to be paid by purchaser. Plants of mailable size can be mailed to distant points, but we prefer to ship by express. We guarantee safe delivery by mail or express.

PLANTS BY EXPRESS. The Express Companies accept plants at a special rate which is much lower than for merchandise.

PRICE PER DOZEN. Except where noted, the price for one dozen is ten times the price of one; that is, if a tree costs 50 cents, a dozen of that kind will be sold for \$5.00 and one half dozen at the same rate, or for \$2.50. In all cases six of one kind will be charged at the dozen rate and 25 at the hundred rate. Estimates will be given on large orders or on quantities.

ABSOLUTE RELIABILITY. It is our aim to attain as nearly as possible, both in reputation and in fact, to absolute reliability. We take more than usual care in the nursery with labeling, keeping also an office record which enables us to replace correctly any label accidentally lost. Everything is kept labeled from the time it is dug until delivered to the customer. Every precaution is taken to avoid errors, and as a result we have had remarkably few complaints during eighteen years of business. When an error occurs we wish to be informed promptly and we will make such correction as will be satisfactory. Please do not neglect to report errors and then complain to others.

NON-WARRANTY. Most of the failures with plants are due to causes entirely beyond our control, such as unfavorable weather or soil conditions, etc., which renders it impossible for us to guarantee success. Although we take all possible care to supply only such stock as will under proper conditions produce satisfactory results, we still do not warrant stock to grow; and only in case of error or fault of ours, will we replace stock free of cost or refund the price paid, it being understood, in consideration of the moderate prices charged, that we will not be responsible under any circumstances for a greater amount than the purchase price.

CORRESPONDENCE. We try to give prompt attention to letters of inquiry, but we ask as a favor that inquiries be written on a separate sheet from your order, that questions be stated briefly and clearly, and as few as possible during the months of April and May, when we are of necessity overtaxed with the business of filling orders.

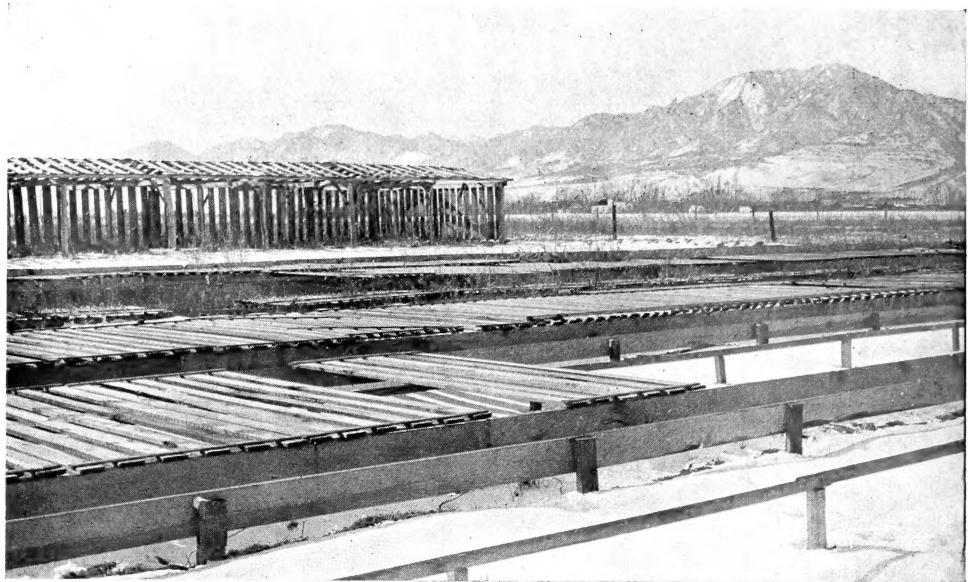
At all times we are grateful for the addresses of any of your friends who grow trees or flowers, especially your eastern friends who are interested in the Colorado Wild Flowers. Thanking all who have assisted me by these and other courtesies, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

D. M. ANDREWS.

Boulder, Colo., February, 1912.

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This view taken last December shows part of our propagating beds and shaded house, with the snow-covered foothills in the background. As can be seen, these beds are covered with movable slatted frames which afford just the right amount of shade for "baby" evergreens and the hundreds of thousands of native shrubs, flowers and other plants which we grow from seeds and cuttings and little plants which we import and plant in these beds for a time until they become accustomed to our climate. The soil is a fine rich sandy loam of just the right texture for producing a quick healthy growth, with an abundance of fine fibrous roots. A gasoline engine and centrifugal force pump furnish water for irrigation which is conducted in pipes and distributed with a large hose. In this way we can supply just the right amount of water at the right time and in the right place without getting too much where it is not needed.

In this propagating plant we are now making provision for the wants of our customers, five, ten, or possibly fifteen years from now, as it is likely that some of the evergreens will remain in the nursery for at least fifteen years to supply the demand for large sized trees. Very few people who plant trees appreciate the outlay of patient, intelligent care and other investment which each individual tree represents. If we could present a kinescopic picture of the various processes involved in producing a tree ready to be planted the customer would really be surprised that the nurseryman did not charge four or five times his actual present prices. It may be truthfully stated that it is only by the most progressive and systematic methods of management that the nurseryman's labor is made to show a profit. Indeed, every successful nurseryman expends no little amount of labor and effort which must be charged solely to love for his work and I can easily believe that very many nurserymen really care more for their work than for the financial profits which it brings.

Our Rockmont Nursery now occupies three separate tracts of land. The home place is in the west part of the city of Boulder, where we have one and one-third acres which accommodates our office and packing grounds and where we grow some stock. Our propagating beds, shown above are at our twelve-acre tract east of Boulder, all of which is a fine sandy loam which has at some time washed down from the mountains. Here we grow most of our mountain shrubs and flowers, and the trees and shrubs and herbaceous plants to which this soil is best suited. Our third tract of three acres is near the foothills on high land with soil of much heavier texture, and here we grow the evergreens as they are transferred from the covered beds, and other stock as convenience or various reasons require.

We feel that our customers, who have contributed to our success and who by their support have enabled us to grow year by year, are entitled to know how we are getting along and how we are looking forward to and providing for their future requirements. If the friendly relations which we have personally enjoyed shall be strengthened or extended through this brief account of our progress, it will fully have served its purpose.

1912

General Catalogue of
ROCKMONT NURSERY
D. M. ANDREWS, Owner
BOULDER, COLORADO

ESTABLISHED 1893

Specialties: WESTERN NATIVE EVERGREENS, SHRUBS AND FLOWERS
WESTERN-GROWN ORNAMENTALS FOR WESTERN PLANTING

DECIDUOUS TREES

The wide range of variety afforded the planter in choosing from the ranks of deciduous trees is one of the principal charms of this very important group. Trees should be selected because of their fitness for the particular places which they are to occupy. It is essential that they shall be well adapted to the soil and climate. Other considerations are the height they will attain, character and rapidity of growth, color and effect of foliage, flowers and fruit. In Colorado, the effect of winds and the liability to injury by snow when the trees are in leaf must not be overlooked if we would have shapely, symmetrical trees.

The discriminating tree planter will appreciate the lack of wisdom in choosing trees for planting, merely because they are cheap or easy to procure. Trees are among the most conspicuous and important features of the landscape, and they are of so permanent a character and require so much time for development, that it pays, better than any other investment one can make to plant good trees. Do not skimp on the first cost; it is an investment, not an expense. Do not attach too much importance to rapidity of growth; it becomes a positive detriment when the tree reaches large size and has to be repeatedly cut back to keep it within bounds. Rather plant long-lived trees and give them room for symmetrical development and you will not only have shade and protection nearly as soon as with the shorter-lived kinds, but they will stand as landmarks, flourishing and constantly improving for many generations.

Our list of trees on the following pages has been carefully selected from kinds which are known to be growing and thriving in Colorado. Our descriptions are intended to convey a fair, and truthful impression, disclosing faults where they exist. Not only do we advocate and offer the very best kinds for the climate, but we deliver only select, straight specimens with good root and top development. They are carefully grown for discriminating buyers who appreciate quality as well as economy, and who place a proper valuation upon absolute reliability.

Note:—I shall be glad to advise with anyone desiring a list of trees for "dry farms" or for other special uses. No charge will be made for this service when it can be preformed by letter. It is advisable to make inquiries of this sort as early as possible, before the rush of the shipping season begins.

The asterisk (*) indicates native Colorado species.



Hard Maple, (*Acer Saccharum*)

ACER—MAPLES.

In this group will be found a number of our hardiest and most valuable shade and ornamental trees, ranging from shrubs to trees of largest size, having varied and unusually attractive foliage. Their graceful and artistic proportions and autumn colors add greatly to their attractiveness.

Acer campestre, Cork Maple. In this climate, a shrub of moderate growth, dense habit, very beautiful foliage and with corky branches. Suitable for dry places; 3-4 feet, strong clumps, 50 cents.

Acer ginnala, Siberian Maple. A large shrub of graceful appearance with handsome three-lobed foliage turning bright red in autumn. May be used in this region instead of the less hardy Japanese Maples. 6-8 feet, 75 cents; 6-8 feet heavy clumps, \$1.00.

***Acer glabrum**, Rocky Mountain Maple. The large shrubby, maple of the mountains; dense bushy habit, well rounded symmetrical outlines hardy and adapted for dry positions. 4-6 feet, 75 cents.

Acer platanoides, Norway Maple. A large tree of quite rapid growth, compact rounded head, dark luxuriant foliage turning bright yellow in autumn. A tree of splendid ap-

pearance, valuable for street planting, shade or ornament, hardy, vigorous and well suited to our climate. 6-8 feet, 75 cents; 8-10 feet, \$1.25.

Acer platanoides Schwedleri, Schwedler's Norway Maple. A variety with blood-red foliage in spring, gradually changing to dark green with purplish autumn shades. Grafted trees, 6-8 feet, \$1.25.

Acer pseudo-platanus, Sycamore Maple. A large, vigorous, hardy tree of rather upright growth, leaves large, five lobed, dark green, yellow in autumn. This and the Norway, belong to the Hard Maples, but are more rapid growers than the American Hard Maple; 6-8 feet, 75 cents.

Acer rubrum, Scarlet Maple. A large slow-growing tree of excellent habit, attractive at all seasons, but especially in autumn, the foliage assuming the most gorgeous shades of red and scarlet; 6-8 feet, \$1.00.

Acer saccharinum, (*A. dasycarpum*) Soft or Silver Maple. A large tree of very rapid growth, slender spreading branches, rather easily broken by wind or snow. This is not the Silver-leaved Poplar which is often mis-called Silver-leaved Maple; 6-8 feet, 59 cents; 8-10 feet, 75 cents; 10-12 feet, \$1.25.

Acer saccharinum Wieri, Wier's Cut Leaf Maple. A rapid growing variety with elegant finely cut foliage, and weeping branches; 6-8 feet, 75 cents.

Acer saccharum, Hard or Sugar Maple. A large growing, long lived tree of upright dense habit, thriving in almost any soil, making the best development in moist loam. Valuable in this region as a street tree and for other purposes where rapid growth is not essential. Its hardiness, freedom from insects and disease, refined and stately appearance command it to more general use. 5-6 feet, 50 cents; 6-8 feet, 75 cents; 8-10 feet, \$1.00.

Acer saccharum nigrum, Black Sugar Maple. A large tree with black bark and more spreading habit than the Sugar Maple. Native of Illinois, where it is commonly used for shade and street planting; 6-8 feet, \$1.00.

AESCULUS—HORSE CHESTNUT.

Handsome flowering threes, very hardy and extremely adaptable, preferring moist loamy soils.

Aesculus Hippocastaneum, European Horse Chestnut. A large tree of very symmetrical, somewhat formal habit and compact growth, affording a dense shade. Flowers very showy, white, followed by the characteristic fruits. Everywhere highly esteemed and is one of the successful trees for Colorado. Should be wrapped with burlap or sacking the first winter. 5-6 feet, \$1.00.

AILANTHUS—TREE OF HEAVEN.

Ailanthus glandulosa, Tree of Heaven. A rapid growing tree from China, with foliage, one dozen for the price of ten.

age resembling Sumach. Stands smoke, dust, drought, alkali and other unfavorable conditions. Hardy, but should be wrapped with burlap the first winter; 6-8 feet, extra fine stock, 75 cents.

ALNUS—ALDER.

**Alnus tenuifolius*, Rocky Mountain Alder. A small native tree especially valuable for wet places. 5-6 feet, 50 cents.

BETULA—BIRCHES.

The Birches are trees of rather slender growth and graceful habit. Their picturesque trunks clothed with papery bark are especially attractive in winter, and this effect may be intensified by a judicious combination with evergreens. They are sometimes injured during extremely dry winters, and on this account they are apt to succeed best in soils somewhat retentive of moisture. The following are the hardiest for this climate:

Betula alba pendula laciniata, Cut-leaved Weeping Birch. A variety of the European White Birch with very slender pendulous branches and beautifully cut foliage. The finest of weeping trees. 5-6 feet, \$1.00.

**Betula fontinalis*, Rocky Mountain Birch. The large shrubby species common along streams, with purplish brown bark and twigs. The hardiest Birch for this region, but never attaining large size. 4-6 feet, 75 cents.

Betula papyrifera, Paper or Canoe Birch. The Canoe Birch of the Indians, creamy white bark, perhaps the hardiest of the white Birches. 5-6 feet, \$1.00.

CATALPA—CATALPA.

Catalpa speciosa, Western Catalpa. The most valuable species for Colorado because of its hardiness, strong erect habit and rapid growth. It has attractive foliage and large panicles of exceedingly showy flowers, and is rarely injured by wind or snow or insects. The frequent substitution of inferior forms has detracted somewhat from the reputation it deserves. 5-6 feet, 50 cents; 6-8 feet, 75 cents.

CELTIS—HACKBERRY.

Very hardy drought-resisting trees of Elm-like appearance.

Celtis occidentalis, Hackberry. A handsome tree with stout, spreading branches, light green foliage. 6-8 feet, 50 cents.

**Celtis reticulata*, Western Hackberry. A native species, valuable for planting in dry or exposed situations where other trees will not thrive; in good soil it makes a compact tree of medium size and fairly rapid growth. 6-8 feet, 50 cents; 8-10 feet, 75 cents. Special prices in quantity.

CERCIS—JUDAS TREE.

Cercis Canadensis, Judas Tree or Red-

On this page, six plants for the price of five, one dozen for the price of ten.

Bud. A small tree, producing a profusion of rose-pink flowers in early spring. Should have a sheltered location. 5-6 feet, 75 cents.

CRATAEGUS—HAWTHORN.

Ornamental trees of small size and dense growth, handsome foliage and showy flowers and fruit, they grow in almost any soil or position and for landscape planting they are of exceptional value.

**Crataegus Cerronis*, Low and dense with small glossy foliage and red-brown fruit. 3-4 feet, 50 cents; 4-5 feet, 75 cents.

**Crataegus Coloradensis*, Colorado Hawthorn. Flowers large, in ample clusters, fruit dark scarlet, abundant; leaves large, deeply cut; a small tree of fine appearance and ironclad hardness. 3-4 feet, 75 cents.

Crataegus Oxyacantha, English Hawthorn. Double flowered pink and double flowered white, either variety, 3-4 feet, 75 cents.

**Crataegus saligna*, Black-fruited Hawthorn. A remarkably graceful tree of slender upright, almost fastigiate habit, small glossy foliage and black fruit. Twigs bright reddish brown, thorny; 3-4 feet, 50 cents; 4-6 feet, 75 cents.

ELAEACRUS—OLEASTER.

Elaeagnus angustifolius, Russian Olive. Now recognized throughout the Plains region as one of our most valuable trees for ornament. Its beautiful silvery foliage and twigs its luxuriant graceful habit and ability to resist all vicissitudes of climate, combine to render it distinct and indispensable. 5-6 feet, 50 cents.

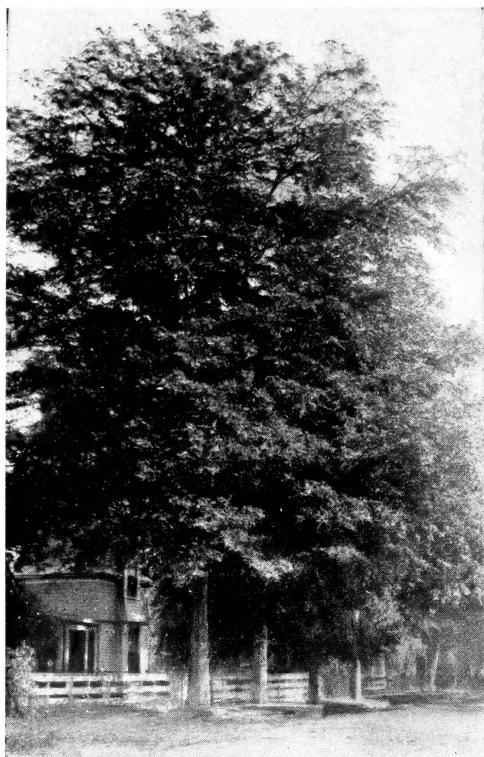
FRAXINUS—ASH.

Trees of rapid growth, hardy, valuable for shade and for street planting.

Fraxinus Americana, White Ash. A handsome tree of upright symmetrical habit, making a clean thrifty growth. For street planting, shade and for parks it will easily rank among the best dozen trees for this climate. It is easily confused with the Green Ash, so that it is not well known here because the latter is much more abundant. The White Ash differs mainly in its more beautiful habit of growth. It stands the coldest winters here and in Denver without any injury whatever. 6-8 feet, 50 cents.

Fraxinus lanceolata, Green Ash. Native of the northwest and considered harder than the White Ash, making a desirable tree for the colder portions of our region. This is the Ash commonly grown in Colorado, but we strongly recommend the White Ash instead. 6-8 feet, 50 cents.

Fraxinus sambucifolia, Black Ash. A slender growing tree with straight smooth trunk and short spreading branches. 4-6 feet, 50 cents.



Thornless Honey Locust, (Gleditsia)

GLEDITSIA—HONEY LOCUST.

Gleditsia triacanthos, Honey locust. A common tree, but often confused with the Black or Flowering Locusts which belong to the genus *Robinia*. The latter have clusters of very showy flowers; the Honey Locust does not. Unlike the Black Locust, it never sprouts from the root and is never troubled by borers or other pests of any sort. It thrives perfectly throughout our region and has about the same rate of growth as the Soft Maple, yet is a long-lived hard wood tree. It is remarkably drought resisting and is undoubtedly the best tree for timber and shade on "dry forms" and elsewhere. Small trees set a foot apart quickly form an impenetrable windbreak, and because of its deep-rooting habit it does not exhaust the soil like other trees commonly employed for this purpose. Very fine young seedlings, 2-3 feet, suitable for windbreaks and timber plantations, \$3.00 per hundred, \$25.00 per 1000; 6-8 feet, 50 cents; 8-10 feet, 75 cents.

Gleditsia triacanthos inermis. Thornless Honey Locust. The thornless variety differs from the ordinary form in the absence of thorns, both from the trunk and branches. It is therefore much more desirable for shade around dwellings and for

street planting. Its growth is very rapid and symmetrical, the tree beautifully proportioned, the trunk smooth and straight, the branching system ideal, forming a rather broad well rounded head, yet so strong as never to be broken by snow or wind. Foliage delicate and fern-like, casting a light shade, allowing grass to grow well underneath. It is uniformly healthy, requires little pruning, and without exception is the most valuable tree for this region. The cut shows a thornless tree growing in Boulder, 28 years old, 62 inches in circumference, measured four feet above the ground. Price of trees, 5-6 feet, 75 cents; 6-8 feet, \$1.00; 8-10 feet, \$1.50; 10-12 feet, \$2.00.

GYMNOCLADUS—COFFEE TREE.

Gymnocladus Canadensis, Kentucky Coffee Tree. Related to the Honey Locust and shares many of its good points; adapted to the same range but is of slower growth. As an ornamental tree it is a favorite because of its unusually handsome foliage, and picturesque winter aspect. Deserves more general use. 5-6 feet, 75 cents; 6-8 feet, \$1.00.

JUGLANS—WALNUT.

Juglans cinerea, Butternut. Considered as hardy as the Black Walnut and has proven fully as successful, though not as frequently planted. The nuts are of excellent quality and are produced in abundance where several trees are planted near together. 5-6 feet, 75 cents.

Juglans nigra, Black Walnut. A most valuable tree for timber, shade, and ornament, and one of the best nut tree for Colorado. Grows rapidly, is exceedingly hardy, thrives under a great variety of conditions. Every ranch in the state should have a grove of Black Walnut. 5-6 feet, 40 cents; 6-8 feet, 50 cents.

MALUS—FLOWERING CRAB.

Handsome small trees, literally covered in spring with showy sweet-scented flowers. Extremely hardy and thrive wherever an apple tree will grow. These rank among the most satisfactory of flowering trees, and present an attractive appearance throughout the season, and especially in their yellow and bronze autumn tints.

Malus coronarius. Wild Crab Apple. Forming a round symmetrical head, leaves broad, deeply serrate, flowers pink or rose, several in a cluster, fragrant. 3-4 feet, 75 cents.

Malus ioensis Bechtelii. Bechtels Flowering Crab. A remarkably beautiful tree of small size and symmetrical form, often blooming while in the nursery rows. The flowers are perfectly double and resemble small roses both in form and delicate coloring, with true crab-apple fragrance. This charming variety has been developed from the Wild Crab of Minnesota and Iowa and

is therefore extremely hardy and a gem among flowering trees. 3-4 feet, 75 cents; heavy six foot specimens, \$2.00. This is all very fine stock.

Malus floribunda. Japanese Crab. Blooms in greatest profusion, flowers bright rose or rose-red, followed by small red fruit. 3-4 feet, \$1.00.

Malus Parkman and **Malus Schiedeckeri**. Both of these have double bright rose-colored flowers and with the preceding sorts make a most interesting collection. Either sort, \$1.00 each; one tree each of the five kinds for \$3.50.

MORUS—MULBERRY

Morus Tartarica, Russian Mulberry. Valuable for windbreaks and for fence posts; as a single specimen it is very ornamental and the fruit is a great attraction to birds. 5-6 feet, 40 cents.

NEGUNDO—BOX ELDER.

I do not recommend the Box Elder, but can furnish it in several sizes at moderate prices.

POPULUS—COTTONWOOD, POPLAR.

Hardy trees of very rapid growth, having considerable value because of their marvelous endurance of all sorts of conditions. They are short lived, and at best produce a very cheap effect. For city and town planting they should be generally discarded wherever better kinds are practicable.

***Populus acuminata**, Lance-leaved Poplar. A native, having the reputation of being the hardiest shade tree known for the extreme northern limits of our mountain region, and in my opinion, the best and most beautiful of all the species. It is characterized by the lance-like foliage, smooth whitish bark, and rounder symmetrical head. Our stock is propagated from a cottonless tree of unusual vigor. 8-10 feet, 75 cents.

Populus alba Bolleana, Bolles' Poplar. A small pyramidal tree with striking silvery white foliage and green bark. 6-8 feet, 75 cents; 8-10 feet, \$1.00.

Populus Caroliniana, Carolina Poplar. I do not recommend this tree, believing it to be inferior to our native species. It is very short-lived, often beginning to fail from old age when only 20 to 35 years of age. To those who want it, I can supply well grown stock, 8-10 feet, 40 cents.

Populus nigra fastigiata, Lombardy Poplar. Exceptional among all the trees suited to this region, because of its unique narrow columnar form of growth. It is therefore indispensable for the purposes to which it is adapted. 8-10 feet, 50 cents; 16-18 feet, \$1.50.

***Populus Sargentii**. Common Western Cottonwood. Previously listed as *Populus occidentalis*. The best known and most

widely planted shade tree of the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains and plains. It is a more valuable tree than the Carolina Poplar which is to some extent superseding it. 6-8 feet, 35 cents; 10-12 feet, 75 cents; 12-15 feet, very stout. \$1.50 to \$2.00. Larger trees, \$2.50 to \$5.00 each.

PRUNUS—PLUM, CHERRY.

***Prunus Americana**, Wild Plum. Of value for planting in thickets and in landscape work; very showy when in flower. 3-4 feet, 25 cents; 4-6 feet, 35 cents.

Prunus Padus, European Bird Cherry. In foliage and flowers this resembles the native Choke Cherry, but is more tree-like; an excellent small tree, attractive at all seasons, and hardy. 4-6 feet, 75 cents.

Prunus serotina, Black Cherry. A large growing shade tree, affording valuable timber. Showy racemes of fragrant white flowers and edible fruit. 5-6 feet, 75 cents.

For other species of Prunus, see shrubs.

QUERCUS—THE OAKS.

The Oaks may well be considered a synonym for strength and longevity. They are the most majestic and picturesque of all our forest trees. No landscape is complete without them, and fortunately there are species suited to every region where trees will grow. Oaks thrive in any soil but grow most rapidly in a deep moist loam.

They are seldom injured by the effects of climate, insects, or disease; and no other trees can compare with them in their gorgious autumn colors.

Quercus alba, White Oak. A majestic tree with broad rounded crown supported by massive branches. Beautiful lobed foliage, turning to wine-red in autumn, very persistent, often remaining on the branches through the winter. 2-3 feet, 50 cents.

Quercus macrocarpa, Burr Oak. One of the hardest and a rapid grower in this climate. Branches stout, often corky, foliage deeply lobed, of leathery texture, acorns large, nearly enclosed in a mossy burr. 5-6 feet, \$1.00; 6-8 feet, \$1.50.

Quercus palustris, Pin Oak. A pyramidal tree with a single main trunk and horizontal or drooping branches; foliage finely cut, turning red and scarlet in autumn. Makes very graceful specimens and grows rapidly. 4-6 feet, \$1.00.

Quercus rubra, Red Oak. A large handsome tree with a symmetrical, rounded, rather open crown, well supported by the smooth iron-gray branches and trunk. Foliage dark green, sharply cut, brilliant scarlet hues in autumn. When once established, this Oak has about the same rate of growth as the American Elm, and is an ideal shade tree, perhaps the best Oak for this region. 5-6 feet, \$1.00; 6-8 feet, \$1.50.

Quercus nana, Scrub Oak. A small

shrubby species with handsome foliage. 2-3 feet, 75 cents.

Quercus prinoides, Chinquapin Oak. A shrubby chestnut-leaved Oak of very neat appearance, bearing acorns when only a foot or two tall. 3-4 feet, 75 cents.

ROBINIA—FLOWERING LOCUSTS.

These are not to be confused with the Honey Locust, for which see Gleditsia.

***Robinia Neo-Mexicana**, Rocky Mountain Locust. A hardy native tree, in general appearance like the Black Locust but of smaller size, and flowers a beautiful shade of rose pink. 2-3 feet, 75 cents; 5-6 feet, \$1.25.

Robinia pseudacacia, Black Locust. Valued for its durable timber, and a satisfactory shade and ornamental tree. Appears not to be injured by borers in this state. Its droop-

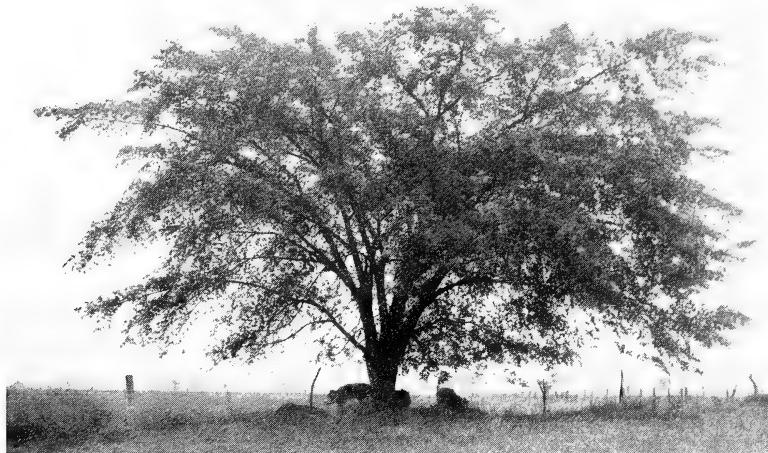
particularly effective during the winter. 6-8 feet, 50 cents.

Salix dolerosa, Wisconsin Weeping Willow. The well known Weeping Willow, becoming a tree of large size. 6-8 feet, 75 cents.

Salix pentandra, Laurel-leaf Willow. A handsome pyramidal tree of medium size, with dark green shining foliage; splendid as a specimen on the lawn. 6-8 feet, 75 cents.

SORBUS—MOUNTAIN ASH.

Sorbus Americana, American Mountain Ash. Usually shrub-like, but sometimes becoming a tree. It is quite different from the European Mountain Ash, more nearly resembling our Colorado species, but thrives better in cultivation. It is perfectly hardy and should rank as one of the very best



American Elm. (*Ulmus Americana*). Page 9.

ing racemes of yellowish white flowers are delightfully fragrant and very showy. 6-8 feet, 50 cents.

Robinia pseudacacia Bessoniana, Thornless Black Locust. This variety has very short prickles on the new branches which soon disappear. The stock has been propagated from one original tree so that for avenue planting they make perfectly uniform specimens which gives a fine effect. 6-8 feet, \$1.00.

SALIX—WILLOWS

Hardy trees or shrubs of rapid growth, unusually tolerant of moisture; as ornamental subjects, presenting little variety, yet desirable to a limited extent.

Salix aurea, Russian Golden Willow. A quick-growing tree of extreme hardiness, notable for its yellow branches which are

large shrubs. 4-5 feet, 75 cents.

Sorbus aucuparia, European Mountain Ash. For creating a charming lawn effect no tree is more appropriate. Of medium size, graceful and symmetrical, slowly both in flower and fruit, healthy and vigorous; it wins greater popularity each season. 6-8 feet, 75 cents; 8-10 feet, \$1.00.

Sorbus hybrida, Oak-leaved Mountain Ash. Another beautiful lawn tree of small size, narrow pyramidal habit, quite formal in appearance. Foliage resembling some forms of Oak leaves. 5-6 feet, 75 cents.

SYRINGA—TREE LILAC.

Syringa Japonica, Tree Lilac. A small pyramidal tree with creamy white flowers in panicles a foot long, blooming a month later than the common Lilacs. 4-5 feet, 75 cents.

On this page, six plants for the price of five, one dozen for the price of ten.

TILIA—LINDEN.

The Lindens are choice and desirable shade trees, well suited to this region. They are healthy, hardy and not troubled by insects. All kinds bear fragrant, creamy white flowers in great profusion.

Tilia Americana, American Linden or Basswood. A large tree with spreading branches, heart shaped foliage, affording a dense shade; suitable for streets, lawns or parks. 5-6 feet, 75 cents; 6-8 feet, \$1.00.

Tilia dasystyla, Crimean Linden. A handsome tree of large size and fairly rapid growth, which is certain to prove valuable for street and city planting because of its very thick, leathery, dark green foliage which insures health and an attractive appearance under conditions where many trees would not succeed. It seems very much at home in our dry climate and our experience has been so satisfactory that I do not hesitate to recommend it. 8-10 feet, \$1.50.

Tilia Europea, European Linden. A large tree of symmetrical growth, less spreading than the American Linden and with much smaller foliage; one of the finest deciduous trees for lawn planting and excellent for avenues. 5-6 feet, 75 cents.

Tilia platyphyllos, Large-leaved Linden. A large and stately tree with a handsome pyramidal crown, or with age becoming round-topped and massive. The largest of the European Lindens. 5-6 feet, 75 cents.

ULMUS—THE ELMS.

The elms, whose graceful outlines and artistic proportions are the delight of the tree lover, are not at thier best in this region yet their hardiness and general adap-

tability to all soils and conditions render them far more valuable than many other tree. Their chief defect is their tendency to lean from the wind in exposed places. This tendency will be offset to a large degree in park and city planting where they can have ample protection by other trees or buildings.

Ulmus Americana, American or White Elm. This is without doubt the most popular tree in America. Of large size and rapid growth; exceedingly variable in habit, sometimes upright, or often broadly spreading as shown in the cut. It is therefore more suitable for shade and for parks than for avenues. Our stock is the finest that can be grown. 6-8 feet, 45 cents; 8-10 feet, 60 cents.

Ulmus campestris, English Elm. The ordinary form has small dark green leaves, more or less corky twigs, and rather compact upright growth. 6-8 feet, \$1.00.

Ulmus parvifolias, Japanese Elm. A small tree with handsome dark green foliage, and of dense bushy habit. 4-5 feet, \$1.00.

Ulmus scabra, Scotch or Wych Elm. A large tree of rather dense growth, forming a rather broad rounded crown. Like all the European Elms, its foliage remains green very late in the season. 6-8 feet, \$1.00.

Ulmus scabra Dovaei, Dovey's Scotch Elm. A distinct variety of vigorous growth and upright pyramidal habit. 7-8 feet, \$1.50.

Ulmus scabra pendula, Camperdown Weeping Elm. A weeping variety grafted on straight stems 6 to 8 feet high, producing a dense canopy of luxuriant foliage. 2-year heads, \$1.25.

COLORADO EVERGREENS

Colorado is justly famed for beautiful evergreens. They have a world-wide reputation, and are everywhere highly esteemed. For planting in this region the native species are preeminently suited to the climate; many exotic sorts are not.

The evergreens are the dominating features of our native vegetation and are just as appropriate about our homes and in our parks and public grounds as they are in the mountains. They are well worthy of more general planting; they afford needed shelter for our homes, to stock and to other vegetation; they possess all required elements of beauty and extend good cheer through the winter season when it is most needed.

A general impression exists that evergreens are difficult to transplant and slow of growth. Most failures in either respect arise from a misapprehension of simple requirements. When evergreens are to be transplanted, they should be dug with a ball of the original soil enclosing the roots. This should be securely wrapped and kept moist until replanted. Trees from the nursery handled in this way should sustain no loss whatever in replanting, and medium sized specimens dug directly from the mountain sides will be nearly as successful.

The best time for planting is in spring before growth begins. Trees in the mountains start later than those in the nursery, and can be, and usually are, shipped after

On this page, six plants for the price of five, one dozen for the price of ten.

the nursery trees are too far advanced for transplanting. If in a sufficiently retarded condition they may be planted safely as late as June.

The rapidity of growth varies greatly with conditions. The pines, Junipers and Red Spruce require little moisture; will exist on less than sufficient to support any deciduous trees, yet all these make their best growth with an abundance of moisture, if attended with good drainage. Under favorable conditions the Bull Pine, Blue Spruce and Red Spruce will make an average growth of one to one and one-half feet annually, and the other sorts will do nearly as well.

Evergreens should be planted very firmly, tamping the soil thoroughly around the ball but leaving the surface loose. Avoid too much water as carefully as too little. Over-watering or too frequent watering is most detrimental on retentive clay soils. Water thoroughly and then withhold until more is needed. The danger period with recently planted evergreens is during late July, August and September. At this time they are forming the buds which determine the growth of the next season, and the same care in watering and cultivation should be continued until the growth is entirely matured.



Wild Grape (*Vitis vulpina*) on wire fence. See page 13.

The best care in planting cannot offset the need of good stock to start with. In no other class of nursery stock does quality and skillful preparation count for as much. The "Rockmont method" of handling evergreens is the result of years of practical experience, and proves uniformly successful because based on the scientific principles.

All the following evergreens are grown in our nursery and several times transplanted to produce an abundance of fibrous roots, unless otherwise stated.

Colorado native sorts are indicated by an asterisk (*).

LARGE EVERGREENS. I have long made a specialty of supplying evergreens collected directly from the mountains, all of which are dug and shipped with a solid ball of earth enclosing the roots, which practically insures success if followed by proper planting and subsequent care as described above. Larger sizes can be furnished than I have in the nursery and this means a gain of several years time. While there is of course a limit to the sizes which can be practicably handled, it remains to some extent a question of cost, which increases according to the additional care and expense necessitated in safely handling the larger sizes. Correspondence is earnestly invited with all who are interested now or for future requirements, and I feel safe in promising the highest possible quality of service at very moderate prices.

ABIES—FIR, BALSAM.

**Abies lasiocarpa*, Alpine Fir. A narrow pyramidal tree with silvery green foliage.

Prefers a moist mellow soil and should have the shelter of other evergreens. Collected to order, prices on application.

On this page, six plants for the price of five, one dozen for the price of ten.

JUiperus—JUNIPER, CEDAR.

**Juniperus scopulorum*, Colorado Silver Cedar. A near relative of the Virginia Red Cedar, but with some important differences. In form it is of narrower, more upright growth, very compact and symmetrical, and the foliage has the beautiful silvery effect which is characteristic of many of the Colorado evergreens. It retains its lower branches and symmetrical form to a great age, and its silvery green color well through the winter. In Colorado it is at present the most popular of all evergreens, 1½-2 feet, 50 cents; 2-2½, 75 cents; 2½-3 feet, \$1.00. Larger sizes collected to order.

**Juniperus Siberica*, Prostrate Juniper. A low creeping evergreen, its graceful sprays spreading fan-like in all directions. 12-15 inch clumps, 75 cents. Collected in larger sizes.

PICEA—SPRUCE

**Picea Engelmannii*, Englemann's Spruce. A fine large growing species of very symmetrical form, branches ascending, foliage blue-tinged but not as silvery as the Blue Spruce. 1-2 feet, 75 cents.

**Picea pungens*, Colorado Blue Spruce. A symmetrical tree with horizontal or slightly ascending branches, needles very stiff and sharp pointed, foliage varying from nearly green to silvery blue. The color usually improving under cultivation, but not reaching its best for a year or two after transplanting. The state tree of Colorado, and found native only in Colorado, Wyoming and Utah. It has gained a most remarkable popularity throughout America and Europe, combining as it does superlative beauty with almost universal adaptability. Ordinary forms more or less tinged blue, 1-1½ feet, 50 cents; 1½-2 feet, 75 cents; 2-2½ feet, \$1.00; 2½-3 feet, \$1.50; 3-4 feet, \$2.50. Larger sizes collected to order.

Extra silver-blue, (*Picea pungens glauca*) 1-1½ feet, \$1.00; 1½-2 feet, \$1.50; 2-2½ feet, \$2.50. Larger sizes collected to order.

Picea pungens, Koster's, having not only the finest silver-blue color, but also much denser foliage. Grafted specimens from Koster's famous variety. 1½-2 feet, \$3.00.

PINUS—THE PINES

The value of the Pines for cultivation has not been fully appreciated. They are considered difficult to transplant, but this is not the case when handled by our improved method. No other windbreak is so effective, and for park and home planting the shelter they afford to other vegetation is worth considering, aside from their high ornamental value.

**Pinus flexilis*, Rocky Mountain White or Limber Pine. Soft bluish green foliage; a slender tree while young, very picturesque when old. 1-2 feet, 75 cents.

Pinus montana, European Rock Pine. A hardy, short-leaved Pine, of comparatively rapid growth; our stock is extra fine. 2-3 feet, \$1.00.

**Pinus Murryana*, Lodgepole Pine. Rather short light green foliage; a slender tree of symmetrical spruce-like habit, growing rapidly in a moist sandy loam. Collected 1½-2 feet, 75 cents; 2-3 feet, \$1.25.

**Pinus scopulorum*, Rock or Bull Pine. The common Pine of our foothills, and one of the most noble and picturesque of American conifers. The most valuable Pine for planting in this region and will succeed throughout the state with very little moisture when once established. This will doubtless prove to be the best evergreen for "dry farming" and as a windbreak will be found effective in conserving moisture. 2-2½ feet, \$1.00; collected 1½-2 feet, 50 cents, \$35.00 per hundred; 2-2½ feet, 75 cents.

PSEUDOTSUGA—RED SPRUCE.

**Pseudotsuga Douglasi*, Douglas or Red Spruce. The common Spruce growing on dry north slopes; a handsome tree in cultivation, and extensively used in Europe for forest planting. Collected 1-2 feet, 50 cents; 2-3 feet, 75 cents.

For other evergreen shrubs, vines and perennials, refer to *Berberis aquifolium*, *Berberis repens*, *Euonymus radicans*, *Euonymus radicans variegata*, English Ivy, *Vineae minor*, *Yucca filamentosa* and *Yucca glauca*.

VINES AND CLIMBERS

No planting scheme for the home is complete without vines. They eliminate stiffness, cover bare walls and arbors, make effective screens, and convert unsightly objects into bowers of beauty.

The kinds available for this climate afford ample opportunities for the manifestation of good taste in their selection and arrangement. Plant vines in abundance, see that they have sufficient depth of good, fertile soil, and do not neglect them. Too often they are planted in a mixture of subsoil, brickbats and building refuse; their success is of sufficient importance to warrant liberal attention to their simple requirements.

On this page, six plants for the price of five, one dozen for the price of ten.

Ampelopsis Engelmanni, Englemann Ivy. For Colorado this is without exception the best vine for covering brick or stone walls, upon which it climbs and clings firmly by means of disc-bearing tendrils, requiring no other support. It grows rapidly and is entirely hardy and thrives under many conditions, growing equally well on either north or south exposures. It is a vine of neat appearance, thrifty and healthy, more slender and with smaller foliage than the native Woodbine; the leaves are five-parted, and in autumn assume most brilliant hues of red and crimson. It is also suitable for arbors and trellises, and may be allowed to climb the trunks of large trees without injury. Strong vines, 25 cents, \$17.50 per 100; extra heavy, 35 cents.

an effective screen the first season. The best support is poultry wire, and the tubers should be planted six to twelve inches apart; 15 cents. \$8.00 per hundred.

Aristolochia Siphon, Dutchman's Pipe. A magnificent vine for porches, the very large, heart-shaped leaves making a dense shade. 50 cents.

Bignonia radicans, Trumpet Creeper. Very showy orange red, trumpet-shaped flowers. 25 cents.

Celastrus scandens, American Bittersweet. A twining woody vine with remarkably showy fruits which in this climate remain a bright vermillion red all winter. 25 cents.

Clematis coccinea, Scarlet Clematis. An



Clematis ligusticifolia growing over porch.

***Ampelopsis vitaea**, Native Woodbine. An exceedingly hardy and vigorous vine, climbing by tendrils and will climb rapidly and extensively upon netting or other support. Strong vines 25 cents.

Ampelopsis Veitchii, Boston Ivy. This is a beautiful vine with three-parted foliage, clings to brick or stone, but is not as rapid growing nor as hardy as the Englemann Ivy. Strong plants, 35 cents.

***Apis tuberosa**, Ground-nut. A hardy herbaceous vine which grows up from the root year after year, making a rapid and dense growth, producing clusters of small chocolate-purple flowers. One of the few vines that can be depended upon to make

herbaceous vine, coming up from the ground each season, growing rapidly and producing in constant succession from June till frost, bright scarlet, bell-shaped flowers, followed by seed plumes which remain till winter. 25 cents.

Clematis crispa, very similar, but flowers lavender or purple, fragrant. 25 cents.

***Clematis ligusticifolia**, Western Virginian's Bower. A hardy graceful climber of vigorous and rapid growth, affording a dense shade; this is the vine covering the porch in our photograph. The flowers resemble those of *C. paniculata*, and are followed by very conspicuous seed plumes. 25 and 35 cents.

On this page, six plants for the price of five, one dozen for the price of ten.

Clematis paniculata, Japanese Clematis. One of our hardiest and most valuable climbers, the dark glossy foliage affording a dense shade; the clusters of fragrant white flowers are borne in such profusion as to nearly hide the foliage for weeks. Strong roots, 25 and 35 cents.

Euonymus radicans. This may be used as a substitute for English Ivy, where the latter is not hardy; it is the hardiest evergreen vine in cultivation. It will cling to a tree trunk or wall, but does best planted with Englemann's Ivy which it will use for a support and thus climb to a considerable height, clothing the latter with green foliage all winter. 3-year clumps, 35 cents.

Euonymus radicans variegata. A variety with the foliage beautifully variegated with creamy white. Fully as hardy and useful as a ground trailer but shows little disposition to climb. 25 cents.

Hedera helix, English Ivy. This is a grand evergreen climber, and has proven entirely hardy on north walls if protected from severe winds; beautiful when growing upon the trunk of a large tree; requires no fastening or support. Strong vines 25 cents.

***Humulus lupulus Neo-Mexicana**. Rocky Mountain Hop Vine. This is so much better than the common Hop Vine, having larger and more handsomely cut foliage, that we grow it exclusively. It is a luxuriant climber, making a good growth the same season it is planted, and although dying to the ground each winter it comes up stronger each successive spring, affording an early and effective shade. 25 cents.

Lonicera aurea reticulata, Golden Variegated Honeysuckle. Valued for its beautiful foliage which is attractive all the season; leaves green, elegantly veined and

reticulated with golden yellow. Strong plants, 35 cents.

Lonicera Halliana, Hall's Fragrant Japanese Honeysuckle. Nearly evergreen foliage, flowers white, turning yellow, deliciously fragrant. Strong vines, 35 cents.

Lonicera sempervirens, Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle. Flowers scarlet blooming all summer, coral-red berries. Strong vines, 35 cents.

Lonicera sempervirens flava, Golden Trumpet Honeysuckle. A most charming variety with golden-yellow trumpets, otherwise the same as the last. Strong vines, 35 cents.

Lycium barbatum, Matrimony Vine. 30 cents; see shrubs for description.

Climbing Roses, see shrubs.

Vinca minor Periwinkle, Myrtle. A well known trailing evergreen plant, valuable for covering ground anywhere, and especially in places too shady for grasses or other plants to thrive; will succeed in any soil and dry places. 15 cents, \$6.00 per 100.

Vitis vulpina, Wild Grape Vine. Valuable for covering arbors, fences or anything where a luxuriant growth of foliage is desired. The flowers are deliciously fragrant and the small black grapes are not unattractive. Our illustration shows the Wild Grape growing on a wire fence. 3-year-old vines, 25 cents, \$15.00 per 100.

Wisteria Frutescens, American purple Wisteria. The hardiest and best sort for this climate; a grand vine with showy flowers, and needs a rich loamy soil for best development. 25 cents.

Wisteria Frutescens alba, White Wisteria. Same as the last, but flowers pure white. 50 cents.

HEDGE PLANTS

A well grown and well kept hedge is an acquisition of which any property owner may be justly proud. One of the prime requisites of a formal or trimmed hedge is hardiness. The California Privet is used in the East and South for formal hedges more than any other plant, but in Colorado it is not sufficiently hardy. However, there are several kinds of Privet suitable for hedges, and for Colorado the best and hardiest is the European Privet, *Ligustrum vulgare*. A hedge of this kind is shown in our illustration, reproduced from a photograph of one of the first hedges planted in Boulder.

A successful hedge requires thorough preparation. There should be sufficient depth of good soil, and if the native soil be poor, it should be excavated about 18 inches in depth and width, and the trench filled with good soil with which should be mixed one-tenth to one-fifth of very old barnyard manure. Unless old manure can be obtained, use most of it for a top-dressing instead of mixing with the soil. In all cases where the soil is very light or sandy most of the manure should be used as a mulch or top-dressing, as if mixed with the soil it will dry out too rapidly.

Most hedge plants should be set in a single row, only slightly deeper than they grow in the nursery. With the European Privet we make an exception and set it four to six inches deeper, partly covering the lower branches which in time will take root,

On this page, six plants for the price of five, one dozen for the price of ten.



Hedge of European Privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*), page 15.

making the hedge very dense at the bottom. The plants should be spaced eight or nine inches apart, so 100 feet of row will require 135 to 150 plants. In planting pack the earth firmly about the roots but leave the surface loose and keep it mellow throughout the season.

After planting, trim to a uniform height of six or eight inches. No further pruning is advised the first season, but early the second spring cut back again to about three inches higher, and again whenever about one foot of new growth has been made, allowing an advance of only two or three inches each time until the required height is attained. This produces a finer and denser growth than when allowed to grow up too rapidly.

A depression along the upper side of the row will aid in watering. A thorough watering not oftener than every ten days or two weeks which will wet the soil to the bottom of the trench is very much better than a daily sprinkling. If at any time during the season the plants do not seem to be doing well, dig down at the side of the row and if the soil at a foot deep is dry it will indicate insufficient watering. On the other hand, if found saturated, the surface soil along the row should be loosened and water withheld until the plants revive. Too much or insufficient watering is about the only reason for failure with European Privet after it is properly planted. It is probably unnecessary to say, that alkali in the soil is detrimental to nearly all shrubs and plants, and to some kinds much more than others. The Privet will endure but very little. If you wish to plant a hedge and suspect that your soil contains alkali, describe your conditions and just what sort of a hedge or screen you desire and let me advise you what to plant. I would suggest sending by mail an ounce or two of your soil and I will test it for you free of charge.

A more complete description of the following hedge plants will be found under "Deciduous Shrubs."

Berberis Thunbergii, Japanese Barberry. Makes a spreading, informal hedge not to exceed three or four feet in height and breadth, and needs but little clipping to keep it sufficiently uniform. Distance for planting, 12 to 18 inches. Per 100, 1½ feet, \$8.00.

Berberis vulgaris, Common Barberry. Grows taller and less spreading than the

Japanese Barberry; will reach six or seven feet under favorable conditions. Plant 12 to 24 inches apart in the row. Per 100, 1½-2 feet, \$8.00.

Berberis vulgaris atropurpurea, Purple-leaved Barberry. In all respects the same as the green variety except that the foliage is a beautiful dark purple. Per 100, 1½-2 feet, \$12.00.

Caragana arborescens, Siberian Pea Shrub. A tall shrub, slightly spiny, of very erect habit of growth, sufficiently hardy for North Dakota and Minnesota, and will make a very dense hedge or screen which will grow eight or ten feet tall but can easily be kept much lower if desired; distance for planting, one foot. Per 100, 1½-2 feet, \$8.00.

Caragana, Dwarf Chinese. A very dwarf kind from North China, which seems equally hardy, and is nearly evergreen, the small glossy leaves retaining their freshness till December and the lower ones all winter. This is only recommended for a hedge or edging one foot high or less, setting the plants six to eight inches apart. Per 100 \$10.00.

Cydonia Japonica, Japan Quince. A very successful flowering hedge; is sufficiently thorny to afford some protection, will stand considerable trimming but should be allowed to make a natural growth. Will grow four to six feet tall and should be planted 12 to 24 inches apart. Per 100, 1½-2 feet, \$10.00.

Elaeagnus angustifolius, Russian Olive. Although this ranks as a tree of considerable size, it may, by systematic shearing, be trained and kept as a formal hedge of moderate dimensions, or if allowed to grow tall will make an effective and ornamental wind-break or screen. It is absolutely hardy,

will stand considerable alkali, and the branches are thorny enough to make a barrier against stock; distance for planting, 18 to 36 inches. Per 100, 2-3 feet, \$8.00.

Gleditsia triacanthos, Honey Locust. Sometimes planted for a defensive hedge and also for windbreaks; it should be set close, about 12 to 18 inches or even closer. Per 100, 2-3 feet, \$3.00.

Ligustrum Regelianum. This should not be sheared, but allowed to make an informal growth like the Japanese Barberry; it is however a larger shrub and should be planted about two feet apart. Per 100, 1½-2 feet, \$12.00.

Ligustrum vulgare, European Privet. See illustration at the head of this division. As previously stated, I consider this the best plant for a formal hedge. For full planting instructions, see the beginning of this division. I have a large stock of fine plants in two sizes. Per 100, 1½-2 feet, \$5.00; 2-3 feet, very strong, \$8.00.

Lonicera tartarica alba, Lilac, Spirea Van Houttei are flowering shrubs which may be used as hedges or screens, and Rhamnus or Buckthorn is used as a defensive hedge. Several of the native evergreens and Hawthorn may be used as screens, or backgrounds for other planting.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

We handle the standard varieties of fruit for the convenience of our customers making it possible to have both the fruit and ornamentals shipped in one lot. We also save the purchaser a neat difference between our prices and the prices usually charged by agents. Our fruit stock is grown in the north by a reliable grower, and we guarantee all to be healthy and true to name, to the extent that we will replace free of cost, or refund the money paid for any that prove otherwise. In consideration of the moderate prices charged we cannot, and do not, assume any greater responsibility than stated, but we fully believe in the absolute reliability of our fruit stock, and could not afford otherwise to offer it to our customers.

We keep stock on hand to fill ordinary orders promptly. At the prices quoted we reserve the right to select varieties, but will follow customer's wishes as fully as possible. We will gladly quote prices on any obtainable varieties and upon large quantities, but such inquiries should be made early in the season.

APPLE. 2 year, 4-5 feet, 30 cents, \$3.00 per dozen.

Varieties: Duchess, Yellow Transparent, are summer apples; Gano, Johnathan, Rome Beauty, Stayman Winesap, winter apples; Martha, crab apple.

CHERRY. 2 year, 4-5 feet, 30 cents, \$3.00 per dozen.

Varieties: Early Richmond, English Morello, Montmorency, Compass Cherry Plum.

PLUM. 2 year, 4-5 feet, 30 cents, \$3.00 per dozen.

Varieties: Bradshaw, German Prune, Lombard.

CURRENT. 2 year, No. 1, 15 cents, \$1.50 per dozen.

Varieties: Cherry, Red Dutch, White Grape.

GRAPE. 2 year No. 1, 15 cents, \$1.50 per dozen.

Varieties: Brighton, Concord, Delaware, Worden.

GOOSEBERRY. 2 year, No. 1, 20 cents, \$2.00 per dozen.

Varieties: Champion, Downing.

BLACKBERRY. 75 cents per dozen, \$5.00 per 100.

RASPBERRY. Red, 60 cents per dozen, \$3.00 per 100.

ASPARAGUS. 50 cents per dozen, \$2.00 per 100.

RHUBARB. \$1.50 per dozen, \$10.00 per 100.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

The judicious planting of shrubs adds greatly to the beauty and value of property, and contributes a wealth of pleasure and interest to the home. A good arrangement of shrubs invariably provides wide open stretches near the center of the lawn, and the partial concealment of the sharp lines of boundaries and buildings will often increase the apparent dimensions of the premises. Large shrubs and small trees can be arranged to effectively screen objectionable views, and at the same time create an air of seclusion for the home.

We invite particular attention to the large variety of native shrubs offered in this list. One's first impression in planting shrubs is to reject the native material because he sees no point in cultivating what grows wild all about him. While we believe in and advocate the liberal use of the best plants which other countries have to offer, we may consistently stand for the relatively greater value of Colorado evergreens and shrubs for Colorado conditions. Our natives grow better, are hardier, healthier, and cost less to maintain. We can never get the utmost luxuriance unless we make the native plants dominant. In propagating the native plants, it is our practice, as far as possible, to handle only the most desirable or improved types.

Colorado native plants are indicated by an asterisk(*) .

Althaea frutex, Althaea, Rose of Sharon, Shrubby Hibiscus. A grand flowering shrub, blooming nearly all summer, hardy, at least in sheltered locations. The following varieties, *Ardens*, double blue; *Boule de Feu*, double red; *Jeanne d'Arc*, double white; *Lady Stanley*, double pink; *Toton Albus*, single white; size about 2-3 feet, 25 cents.

***Amorpha canescens**, Lead Plant. Silvery foliage, purple flower spikes, 25 cents each.

***Amorpha fruitcosa**, Wild Indigo Shrub. Locust-like foliage, dark purple flowers in slender spikes. 2-3 feet, 25 cents.

***Amorpha nana**, Sweet Indigo. A very dwarf shrub, not exceeding two feet, with minute foliage, numerous spikes of dark garnet-red flowers; whole plant agreeably scented. 1-2 feet, 50 cents.

Aralia spinosa, Hercules Club. A very luxuriant shrub with large bi-pinnate leaves of tropical appearance; upright spiny stems, panicles of white flowers, 2-3 feet 35 cents.

Aralia pentaphylla, a handsome species with dark green foliage resembling the Engelmann Ivy or Virginia Creeper. 2-3 feet, 35 cents.

Berberis Aquifolium, Holly-leaved Barberry. An evergreen shrub resembling our native Oregon Grape, but of larger growth, reaching 2-3 feet, 1 foot, clumps, 25 cents.

***Berberis Fendleri**, Colorado Barberry. A new hardy Barberry now offered for the first time. In many respects it is intermediate between Berberis vulgaris and B. Thunbergii. I have tested in the nursery for three years and it takes well to cultivation and promises to be hardier and to stand drought better than most kinds. Stock limited. 1½-2 feet, 35 cents; 2-3 feet, 50 cents.

***Berberis repens**, Oregon Grape. An evergreen ground-covering plant with foliage

like Holly; flowers fragrant, bright yellow, berries blue. \$1.00 per dozen, \$5.00 per hundred.

Berberis Thunbergii, Japan Barberry. A graceful small shrub of dense habit, leaves small, bright green, turning in autumn to the most dazzling tones of orange, scarlet and crimson. Berries scarlet, persisting throughout the winter. One of the most beautiful shrubs in cultivation. 1-1½ feet, 15 cents, \$1.25 per dozen, \$8.00 per hundred; 1½-2 feet, bushy, 25 cents.

Berberis vulgaris, Common Barberry. A most useful shrub, growing 4-6 feet, bristly-toothed foliage, racemes of showy yellow flowers followed by the scarlet berries which remain until late in the winter. 2-3 feet, 25 cents.

Berberis vulgaris atropurpurea. Purple Barberry. A striking variety with deep purple foliage. The most satisfactory dark-leaved shrub. 1½-2 feet, 20 cents, \$12.00 per 100; 2-3 feet, 30 cents.

Caragana arborescens, Siberian Tree-Clover or Pea Shrub. A handsome erect shrub with pinnate foliage, and clusters of yellow pea-shaped blossoms in spring and early summer; neat and very hardy. 2-3 feet, heavy stock, 25 cents; large, 35 and 50 cents.

Cephalanthus occidentalis, Button Bush. A vigorous growing shrub about 4-6 feet tall, of bushy habit, large glossy foliage, round flower heads an inch in diameter, creamy white, fragrant. 2-3 feet, 25 cents.

***Cercocarpus parvifolius**, Mountain Mahogany. A curious small-leaved shrub with long wand-like branches, bearing during the summer numerous feathery-tailed seeds, producing a most unique effect. 2-3 feet, 25 cents; 3-4 feet, 35 cents.

Colutea arborescens, Bladder Senna. A bushy shrub with pinnate foliage, yellow pea-

On this page, six plants for the price of five, one dozen for the price of ten.

shaped flowers and large inflated pods; blooms all summer. 2-3 feet, 25 cents; 3-4 feet, 35 cents.

Cornus paniculata, Free-flowering, very handsome when in bloom, clusters of white fruits on red peduncles in the summer and fall. 2-3 feet, 35 cents.

***Cornus stolonifera Coloradensis**, (*Cornus Baileyi* of our 1911 catalogue.) Colorado Red-stemmed Dogwood. Much confusion has existed in regard to this native species, and I now make the correction as above upon the authority of Professor Charles S. Sargent of the Arnold Arboretum. It differs from the eastern form in several essential particulars and is undoubtedly the better shrub of the two. It is a very handsome species of upright growth with deep red branches and gray-green foliage. It blooms nearly all summer and the pearly berries in clusters are very pretty. The fall color of the foliage and the winter color of the twigs are unequalled. 1-2 feet, 25 cents; 2-3 feet, very bushy, 50 cents.

Cornus stolonifera lutea, Yellow-stemmed Dogwood or Osier. A handsome variety with bright yellow branches, very effective when planted with other sorts. 2-3 feet, 25 cents.

Cornus Siberica, Siberian Dogwood. This differs from the Colorado Dogwood in larger foliage and brighter twigs which are a shade lighter. It has the brightest red bark of any shrub, is hardy and always satisfactory. 1½-2 feet, 20 cents; 2-3 feet, 25 cents; 3-4 feet, 35 cents; larger clumps, \$1.00.

***Corylus rostrata**, Hazelnut. Valuable for producing dense thickets; handsome foliage and interesting burrs containing small edible nuts. 2-3 feet, 25 cents.

Cydonia Japonica, Flowering or Japan Quince. Early-flowering spiny shrubs, flowers vermilion-scarlet, fruit about two inches in diameter, aromatic-fragrant. 2-3 feet, 25 cents; 3-4 feet, 35 cents.

Desmodium penduliflorum, see *Lespedeza* under Herbaceous Perennials.

Elaeagnus longipes, Silver Thorn. A hardy shrub related to the Russian Olive, having beautiful silvery foliage and red berries. 1-2 feet, 35 cents.

Euonymus alatus, Cork-barked Wahoo or Burning Bush. A native of Japan with corky twigs, small red berries, foliage turning in autumn to a peculiar shade of rose-crimson. 50 cents.

Euonymus Europeus, Burning Bush or Strawberry Tree. A large shrub, 6-8 feet or larger, leaves large dark green, fruit four-lobed, rose pink, opening and disclosing the orange-coated seeds; branches green or purplish, often cork-winged. 2-3 feet, 25 cents; 3-4 feet, 35 cents.

Flowering Almond. See *Prunus Japonica*.

Forsythia Fortunei, Golden Bells. A vigorous upright bush with slender arching branches; flowers pale yellow, appearing in great profusion before the leaves. 2-3 feet, 25 cents.

Forsythia viridissima, Dark green Forsythia. This has proven by far the hardiest Forsythia in our nursery, standing 20 below zero without winter killing. It is of rather compact habit, foliage very deep green, branches green all winter; not as tall as Fortunei, flowers similar and appearing at the same season. 1-2 feet, 20 cents; heavy clumps, 50 cents.



Cercocarpus Parvifolius.

Hippophae rhamnoides, Sea Buckthorn. A large shrub of informal habit of growth, exceedingly hardy; leaves gray above, silver-white underneath, the branches also silver-coated in the winter. The flowers are yellow and the berries orange-red. It thrives unusually well in this climate and altogether promises to be one of our most valuable large-growing shrubs. 2-3 feet, 30 cents; 3-5 feet, 50 cents.

***Holodiscus dumosus**, Wild Spiraea. One of our most charming native shrubs, forming graceful clumps with slender arching branches, each terminating in an airy plume of creamy white or pink tinted flowers, which change so little in going to seed that the bush has the appearance of remaining in bloom for months. The northern Colorado plant is hardy north, while the southern forms are not. Clumps, 3-4 feet, 75 cents.

***Jamesia Americana**, Wild Mock Orange. A low bush with velvety foliage, clusters of waxy white flowers which are delightfully fragrant and resemble Orange blossoms. Clumps, 1½-2 feet, 35 cents.

Ligustrum Ibota, Japanese Privet. Much used in landscape planting for its graceful habit and clusters of small fragrant flowers followed by black fruit; used also for hedges. 2-3 feet, 25 cents.

On this page six plants for the price of five, one dozen for the price of ten.

Ligustrum Regelianum. Considered a variety of Ibota and equally hardy; differs in its more spreading and drooping habit; very attractive in flower and fruit. 2-3 feet, 25 cents; 3-4 feet, strong clumps, 50 cents.

***Lonicera involucrata**, Bush Honeysuckle. Handsome foliage, berries enclosed in a purple involucre which is even more showy than the yellow flowers. Native from the Rocky Mountains to Alaska. 2-3 feet, 25 cents.

Lonicera Morrowi, Japanese Bush Honeysuckle. A shrub with wide spreading

handsome foliage. 3-4 feet, 30 cents; 5-6 feet, 50 cents.

***Opulaster Ramaleyi**, Ramley's Nine Bark or Spiraea. Exceedingly vigorous with healthy Maple-like foliage, flowers larger, more showy, and the plant dwarfer and more compact than the eastern species; blooms so profusely that the branches bend with the weight of the flowers. 2-4 feet, 35 cents; clumps, 4-5 feet, 50 cents.

Philadelphus coronarius, Mock Orange. A graceful shrub of particularly refined appearance; sprays of snowy white four-parted fragrant flowers. 1½-2 feet clumps, 25 cents.

Philadelphus grandiflorus, Large-flowered Mock Orange. A tall graceful shrub with arching branches, which bear a profusion of lovely pure white flowers. Sometimes called Syringa. 3-4 feet, 30 cents.

***Potentilla fruticosa**, Shrubby Potentilla or Cinquefoil. A fine low-growing shrub which blooms all summer; flowers bright yellow. 1-2 feet, 25 cents.

***Prunus Besseyi**, Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherry. A dwarf shrub with spreading or reclining branches, handsome glossy foliage, fruit black or purple, variable in size and quality. A valuable shrub for landscape planting. 2-3 feet, 25 cents; 3-4 feet, 35 cents.

Prunus Japonica, (Amygdalus) Flowering Almond. Flowers double, rose color or white, borne in great profusion in early spring; one of the most valuable flowering shrubs. 2-3 feet, white or rose, 50 cents.

***Prunus melanocarpa**, Choke Cherry. Early blooming, flowers in drooping racemes, fragrant; fruit black; a valuable ornamental. 2-3 feet, 25 cents.

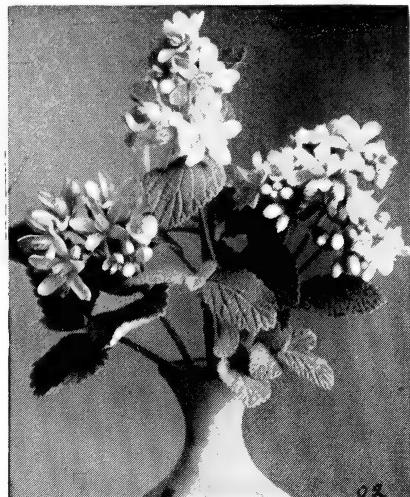
Prunus triloba, Flowering Plum. Flowers double, pink or rose color, very profuse and showy, hardy and desirable. 2-3 feet, 35 cents; 3-4 feet, 50 cents.

Rhamnus frangula, Alder Buckthorn. A large thickly branched shrub, quite symmetrical, attractive as a single specimen; berries like small cherries, red, turning to black. 2-4 feet, 35 cents.

***Rhus glabra**, Common Sumach. One of our most attractive shrubs at all seasons, the foliage is as graceful as a fern, and its autumn hues are the most brilliant of the native flora. It is so easily grown and so distinctly ornamental that it should be planted freely. 3-4 feet, 25 cents; \$15.00 per hundred.

Rhus glabra lacinata, Cut-leaved Sumach. A dwarf variety with foliage as delicately cut as a fern, turning in the fall to vivid orange and scarlet. One of the best shrubs on our list. 1½-2 feet, 35 cents; 2-3 feet, 50 cents.

***Rhus glabra minor**. Smaller and more slender than the common form, leaves small-



Jamesia Americana.

branches from four to six feet tall, leaves dark green, flowers white, changing to yellow, berries bright red. 2-3 feet, 25 cents.

Lonicera tatarica alba. A large shrub forming bushy clumps, flowers white, followed by a profusion of orange red berries which are exceedingly showy among the bright green leaves. 2-3 feet, 25 cents.

Lycium barbatum, Matrimony Vine. A trailing shrub, sometimes planted as a vine; one of the best things for covering dry banks or steep slopes, and on account of its dense matted growth will effectually prevent washing of soil. 2-4 feet, 20 cents; 4-5 feet, 30 cents.

***Opulaster glaberratus**, (Physocarpus), Nine Bark. A beautiful shrub resembling, and often included with the Spiraeas. Blooms very profusely in early spring, showy umbels of white or rose tinted flowers, 2-3 feet, 25 cents. Large clumps, 3-4 feet, 75 cents.

Opulaster opulifolia, Nine Bark. The largest growing of the Spiraea group, attaining 8-10 feet; a vigorous hardy shrub with white flower clusters and reddish pods,

On this page, six plants for the price of five, one dozen for the price of ten.

er, darker green, very glossy above, silvery beneath. Fruit clusters small, bright red; a new sort and very desirable. 2-3 feet, 25 cents; 3-4 feet, 35 cents; 4-6 feet, 50 cents.

**Rhus trilobata*, Three-leaved Sumach. A unique native shrub, of low, spreading habit, making billowy masses of dark green foliage, the lower branches reclining upon the ground; the leaves are small, trifoliate; the fruit is bright scarlet, in clusters, ripening in June or July and remaining fresh till winter. It will grow and thrive on our most desert hillsides and always seems overflowing with vitality, and seems immune from insects or disease. 2-3 feet, 35 cents; clumps 3-4 feet, 50 cents; 4-5 feet, 75 cents.

Rhus typhina, Stag-Horn Sumach. Resembles the common Sumach, but is much larger; a very picturesque shrub, the stout branches in winter having a fanciful resemblance to stag antlers. 2-3 feet, 25 cents; 3-4 feet, 35 cents; 6-8 feet, 75 cents.

Rhus typhina laciniata, Cut-leaved Stag-Horn Sumach. This has foliage as beautifully cut as *Rhus glabra laciniata*, but is a larger growing sort; not as large, however as the ordinary Stag-Horn. 3-4 feet, 35 cents.

**Ribes cereum*, Red Musk-Currant. A low bush, red flowers and fruit. 2-3 feet, bushy, 25 cents.

**Ribes inerme*, Thornless Gooseberry. A distinct species of robust upright habit with large foliage, scarcely thorny, ornamental and producing an abundance of purple-black fruit. 2-3 feet, 20 cents; heavy clumps, 35 cents.

**Ribes longiflorum*. (*Ribes aureum*) Golden Currant. A beautiful large growing shrub of gracefully spreading form, handsome foliage and yellow clove-scented flowers and black or yellow fruit. 2-3 feet, 25 cents; 3-4 feet, 35 cents.

**Ribes saxosum*, Common Wild Gooseberry. A very ornamental half-trailing shrub, suitable for banks or the edge of shrubberies and will grow in dense shade if in moist soil. 2-3 feet, 20 cents.

ROSA—WILD ROSES.

The single flowered wild roses are exceedingly valuable for planting under semi-wild conditions. Because of their ability so to thrive, immense quantities are used in parks and large estates. Most of the following sorts can be supplied in large quantities at special prices.

**Rosa Arkansana*, Dwarf Prairie Rose. A foot or two tall, pale or deep rose, fragrant flowers in clusters. Collected, \$1.00 per dozen, \$5.00 per hundred.

**Rosa Fendleri*. Our tallest wild rose, attaining 4-6 feet, and sometimes taller; has beautiful foliage which turns to brilliant shades of red in autumn, is very free-blooming and the clusters of red fruit remain

nearly all winter. Collected, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10.00 per 100.

Rosa lucida. One of the finest of the eastern wild roses, a native of New England, and very hardy. The handsome foliage, low growing habit, profusion of bloom and persistent red fruit, together with its general air of refinement, combine in making it one of the best of all hardy shrubs. 2-3 feet, 20 cents; 3-4 feet, 30 cents.

Rosa lucida alba. This elegant variety has pure white flowers, without a tinge of color and the branches are green instead of the reddish brown of the common form; it is the finest of single white roses. 2-3 feet, 35 cents.

Rosa multiflora. A trailing rose with clusters of small single white flowers followed by red berries. 3-5 feet, 35 cents.

Rosa Persian Yellow. This is the best hardy yellow rose, the season of bloom beginning in June. Strong bushes, 35 cents; larger, 50 and 75 cents. Harrison's Yellow, same price.

Rosa rubiginosa, Sweet Briar. Sweet-scented foliage, single pink blossoms and red fruit persisting all winter. 2-3 feet, 35 cents.

Rosa rubiginosa hybrida, Hybrid Sweet Briers. Several varieties in separate colors, strong bushes, 50 cents.

Rosa Rugosa. A stout vigorous Rose with thick glossy foliage, blooms quite freely most of the summer, large showy red fruit. 2-3 feet, 35 cents.

Rosa rugosa alba. A desirable variety with white flowers. 2-3 feet, 35 cents.

Rosa setigera, Climbing Wild Rose. Native of the middle states, a vigorous climbing or trailing rose and the most profuse bloomer of all wild roses. 2-3 feet, 35 cents.

GARDEN ROSES

ROSES—HYBRID PERPETUAL.

These hardy garden roses bloom continually or at intervals from June to November. They are hardy enough to stand our winters without protection, although the immature tips are often cut back.

We offer a good assortment of the standard varieties, on their own roots; one year field grown, averaging 1½-2 feet, at \$3.00 per dozen assorted, our selection of varieties.

ROSES—HYBRID TEA.

These are the true everblooming roses of which the La France, Kaiserine Augusta Victoria, Richmond, etc., are well known varieties. They bloom early and continuously the same season they are planted, but require careful protection during the winter. We offer strong plants of about half a dozen of the best varieties, our selection, at \$3.00 per dozen, assorted.

On this page, six plants for the price of five, one dozen for the price of ten.

ROSES—RAMBLERS, ETC.

Among the climbers we have Crimson Rambler, Dorothy Perkins, and a few of the newer varieties at 35 and 50 cents each, according to size.

**Rubus deliciosus*, Thimble Berry or Flowering Raspberry. One of our choicest natives, with strong branching, thornless canes, forming bushy clumps which in spring are weighted down with a profusion of fragrant snow white flowers as large as single roses, which they much resemble; very hardy and easily grown. Very fine stock, 2-3 feet, 35 cents.

**Salix irrorata*, Blue Willow. Large shrub, not spreading, branches in winter coated with a blue-glaucus bloom. 5-6 feet, 35 cents.

Sambucus Canadensis, American or Sweet Elder. A large shrub of magnificent proportions, leaves compound, flowers white, in very large flat topped cymes, fruit black. 3-4 feet, 35 cents.

Sambucus nigra laciniata, Cut-leaved Elder. A large shrub, sometimes 10-12 feet, of bushy habit, blooming freely, and one of the finest shrubs for foliage on our list. The leaves are a dark glossy green, and cut into fern-like segments; entirely hardy. 2-3 feet, 25 cents.

**Shepherdia argentea*, Buffalo Berry. A large shrub of vigorous, thrifty habit, beautiful silvery white foliage, resembling Russian Olive to which it is related; berries very abundant, bright scarlet, acid but of desirable quality, ornamental, remaining on the bush many weeks in good condition. Of utmost hardiness and adaptability, growing naturally both on dry exposed bluffs, and in low wet alkaline soil. Of unique importance for landscape planting. Should be planted in groups to secure fruit as it is bisexual. 2-3 feet, 25 cents; 3-4 feet, 35 cents; strong clumps, 50 cents.

EARLY FLOWERING SPIRAEAS.

Spiraea arguta, Snow-Garland Spiraea. Remarkably floriferous and showy; somewhat larger growing than Thunbergii which it resembles. One of our finest early-flowering shrubs and one of the first to bloom. 1-2 feet, 25 cents.

Spiraea prunifolia, Bridal Wreath. Double white flowers in long wreath-like sprays; a graceful shrub with shining foliage which turns to purplish red in autumn. 3-4 feet, clumps, 35 cents.

Spiraea Thunbergii, Thunberg's Spiraea. A small graceful shrub with numerous slender branches and minute foliage, giving a light airy effect; leaves light green, flowers small, double, pure white, in greatest profusion. 1-2 feet, 25 cents.

Spiraea Van Houttei, Van Houtte's Bridal Wreath. The pendulous branches sweeping to the ground with their load of snow-

white flowers, makes the name, "Bridal Wreath," very appropriate; a grand and graceful shrub, exceptionally neat and attractive at all seasons. 2-3 feet, 25 cents; 3-4 feet, 35 cents; 4-5 feet, clumps, 50 and 75 cents.

SUMMER-FLOWERING SPIRAEAS.

Spiraea Anthony Waterer, Crimson Spiraea. A dwarf bushy sort about two feet tall with rosy crimson flowers in dense clusters all summer and until frost. 1-1½ feet, 25 cents; 1½-2 feet, 35 cents.

Spiraea callosa alba. This is best described as the White Anthony Waterer, being nearly identical with it except that the flowers are pure white. 1-1½ feet, very bushy clumps, 30 cents.

Spiraea callosa rosea, Pink Spiraea. With upright stems 3-4 feet tall; flowers ros pink, in large flat-topped panicles. 1-2 feet, 25 cents.

Spiraea Billardii, Billiard's Spiraea. Flowers bright pink, produced in long dense panicles through the summer. 2-3 feet, 25 cents.

Spiraea Douglasii rosea, Douglas' Spiraea. A late summer-blooming bush with leaves silvery white underneath, flowers deep rose in long dense upright clusters. 3-4 feet, clumps, 35 cents.

Spiraea Lindleyana, Elder-leaved Spiraea. A semi-herbaceous species dies down during the winter, but produces a luxuriant new growth, furnished with handsome foliage, each stem terminating in a large white flower-plume. Strong plants, 25 cents.

Spiraea salicifolia alba, Willow-leaved Spiraea. An upright shrub, growing 5-7 feet tall, flowers white, in large pyramidal panicles, blooming most of the summer. 2-3 feet, 25 cents; 5-6 feet, clumps, 75 cents.

Spiraea tomentosa, a dwarf bush with small oblong clusters of deep rose pink flowers. 2-3 feet, 20 cents.

**Symporicarpos occidentalis*, Wolf Berry. A large-leaved sort with yellowish white berries; excellent for dry places or poor soils where few other shrubs will thrive. 15 cents; \$8.00 per hundred.

**Symporicarpos occidentalis macrophylla*. A variety with very large foliage and more vigorous habit; will grow in dry places and under trees. 2-3 feet, 25 cents.

**Symporicarpos pauciflorus*, Small Snow Berry. A select form, fruiting more freely than the ordinary. 1-2 feet, 15 cents; \$8.00 per hundred.

Symporicarpos racemosus, Large Snow Berry, the large white berries white as wax and remaining so all summer make this a most delightful acquisition, and should be associated with the red berried species in every shrub collection. 2-3 feet, 25 cents; 3-4 feet clumps, 35 cents.

Symporicarpos vulgaris, Indian Currant. This is not only one of the best foliage shrubs for massing, but it bears a profusion of bright red berries which in this climate remain fresh nearly all winter; succeeds anywhere. 2-3 feet, 25 cents; 3-4 feet, 35 cents.



Syringa, Garden Lilac.

Syringa Josikea, Hungarian Lilac. A sturdy vigorous shrub with upright branches; leaves large, dark green and shining; flowers violet, in long narrow panicles and a very sure bloomer because the blooming season is nearly a month later than other sorts and are consequently uninjured by frost. Clumps, 3-4 feet, 75 cents.

Syringa Perkinensis, Chinese Lilac. This is a summer blooming sort with panicles of white flowers and may be pruned to a single trunk making a small tree. 4-5 feet, 50 cents.

Syringa Persica, Persian Lilac. A graceful shrub with slender branches, bushy habit, blooms a little later than the common Lilac. 2-3 feet, 35 cents.

Syringa Rothomagensis, Red Persian or Rouen Lilac. A choice variety very similar to the Persian but of more vigorous habit; thrifty and free blooming. 3-4 feet, bushy clumps, 50 cents.

Syringa vulgaris, Common Lilac. A well known and long cherished shrub with attractive foliage, always healthy and free from insects, flowers deliciously fragrant. 3-4 feet, clumps, 35, 50, and 75 cents.

Syringa vulgaris alba, pure white variety, 2-3 feet, 25 cents.

On this page, six plants for the price of five, one dozen for the price of ten.

HYBRID GARDEN LILACS.

During recent years various French growers have attained marvelous success in improving the Lilac. Many of the new varieties have double flowers of rare beauty and excellence. The individual flowers of the double sorts are perfectly formed, the panicles of largest size and the bushes bloom as freely and are as hardy as the singles. The new single varieties have very large and perfect individual flowers, of improved clear colors, and immense panicles. All have the delicious perfume of the common Lilac. Lilacs improve with age, endure neglect, but respond freely to good care and favorable conditions. This is especially true of the improved forms. The following varieties are supplied in strong bushes, 2-3 feet, 50 cents each:

ALPHONSE LAVALLE, double, blue shaded violet.

CHARLES X., single, large loose truss reddish purple.

CHARLES SARGENT, single, dark violet.

EMILE LEMOINE, double, very large perfect form, rosy lilac.

FRAU BERTHA DAMMANN, single, pure white, very fine.

JEAN, BART, double, large compact panicle, rosy carmine.

LA TOUR D' AUVERGNE, double, very large, violet purple.

LUDWIG SPATH, single, individual flowers and panicle large, very deep purple; superb.

MADAME LEMOINE, double, exquisite flower, pure white.

MICHAEL BUCHNER, very double, large panicle, pale lilac.

RUBRA DE MARLY, single, rosy lilac.

Viburnum cassinoides, Withe-rod. A handsome hardy shrub, growing north to Manitoba. Flowers creamy white in flat-topped clusters, followed by pink berries which turn to blue. Clumps, 2-3 feet, 50 cents.

Viburnum, Lantana, Wayfaring Tree. A large shrub, leaves wrinkled, dark green above, downy beneath, with coarsely toothed margins; flowers pure white, in flat-topped clusters. 2-3 feet, 25 cents; 3-4 feet, 35 cents.

***Viburnum Lentago**, Black Haw. Low bushy tree, remarkably symmetrical in form, glossy dark green foliage, turning red and orange in autumn. This is a native, or at least has become naturalized near Boulder, and is therefore especially well suited to this climate. Extra fine clumps, 3-4 feet, 50 cents.

Viburnum molle, Arrow-wood. Named from the straight upright shoots, the foliage dark green with dentate margin, flowers

white, berries blue-black. Forms handsome symmetrical clumps. 3-4 feet, 50 cents.

Viburnum opulus, High Bush Cranberry. A handsome shrub 8-10 feet tall, with spreading bushy habit; flowers in large flat clusters, followed by showy red fruit. 2-3 feet, 30 cents; 3-4 feet, 40 cents.

Viburnum opulus sterilis, Common Snowball. A grand old-fashioned shrub with showy flowers in large globular clusters; one of the best of flowering shrubs.

2-3 feet, 30 cents; heavy clumps, 4-5 feet, \$1.00.

Xanthoceras sorbifolia. Chinese Flowering Buckeye. A large shrub bearing a profusion of beautiful flowers which are white with a yellow blotch, in long racemes at the ends of the branches. Hardy both at Fort Collins and Greeley, thrives in a well drained loamy soil foliage pinnate, resembling the Mountain Ash. 1-2 feet, stocky plants, 50 cents.

HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

INCLUDING COLORADO WILD FLOWERS

Colorado Wild Flowers are Indicated by an Asterisk (*).

Hardy Plants are rapidly taking the place of tender bedding plants. Hardy plants endure, increasing in size and beauty year by year. They burst into growth with the advent of spring, and throughout the growing season afford a wealth of flowers and foliage until long after the tender plants have been cut down and their brief season ended.

The showy Peonies, Iris, Columbines, Delphiniums and the like, leave no room for disappointment in placing our dependence upon hardy plants. Many of our wild flowers are not surpassed in elegance by any, from whatever source. We recommend them to our eastern friends because they are different; to our Colorado friends they need no recommendation. The kinds offered are easily grown and require no special treatment except where indicated. Most of them thrive best in a mellow loamy soil with plenty of sunshine.

Of the general list of hardy plants we offer a choice assortment of the best and showiest varieties which we confidently recommend. They are of easy culture and thrive in almost any good garden soil. It is, however, desirable to thoroughly prepare and fertilize the soil before planting, and to give good cultivation at all times, to insure a luxuriance of growth and wealth of bloom which they cannot produce if neglected.

In comparison of prices the quality and grade of stock should be considered. We offer hardy field-grown plants from the open ground which are full of vigor, first class in every respect and large enough to bloom the first season.

Price of Hardy Perennials, except where noted, 15 cents each, \$1.00 per dozen.

***Aconitum Columbianum**, Rocky Mountain Monkshood. Of all Monkshood we have tried, this is by far the earliest as well as one of the finest sorts; flowers deep blue, succeeds best in partial shade.

Aconitum Fischeri. Pale blue, large and showy, August, September.

Acorus Calamus variegatus, Variegated Sweet Flag. Foliage striped green and creamy white. 25 cents each.

***Anemone patens Nutt.**, Anemone, Pasque Flower. Early, large lavender-tinted flowers; thrives in gravelly loam.

***Aquilegia chrysantha**, Yellow Columbine. Long-spurred golden yellow flowers, blooms nearly all summer.

***Aquilegia coerulea**, Rocky Mountain

Columbine. The state flower of Colorado and the most superb of all Columbines. The colors are lavender-blue and white with golden stamens. Flowers often more than four inches across, with long slender spurs.

***Asclepias incarnata**. Swamp Milkweed. Tall with showy clusters of pink or red flowers all summer; will grow in wet or dry soil.

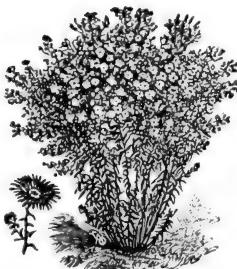
Asclepias tuberosa, Butterfly-weed. A beautiful plant two feet tall, native of Kansas, with showy umbels of orange or vermillion red flowers nearly all summer.

Aster Nova-Anglaea, New England Aster. These showy perennial Asters are becoming more and more popular as garden plants on account of their beauty and the wealth of blossoms which are produced in

Price of Hardy Perennials, except where noted, 15 cents each, \$1.00 per dozen.



Aquilegia coerulea.



Aster Nova-Angliae.



Bocconia.

autumn when flowers are scarce. Flowers deep violet purple, more than inch in diameter. \$1.50 per dozen.

Aster Nova-Angiae rosea, a lovely variety with rose-pink flowers same size as the last. \$1.50 per dozen.

Aster Nova-Angiae rubra, flowers a very deep shade of rose. \$1.50 per dozen.

Bocconia cordata, Plume Poppy. A stately plant 4-5 feet tall with beautiful glaucous foliage, and pinkish flower plumes. 25 cents, \$2.00 per dozen.

HARDY CACTUS.

Several kinds of Cactus are native in the mountains and on the plains which are reliably hardy out of doors in the northern state, including New England. They succeed best on a rockery or any elevated situation where they can have perfect drainage. We offer the most distinct varieties in assorted collections, including both round and flat-jointed sorts, all free bloomers and good sized plants, correctly labeled, 25 plants for \$3.00; 50 plants for \$5.00; three five dollar collections for \$12.00. We sell only in collections, and they must be shipped by express or freight.

***Callirhoe involucrata**, Poppy Mallow. A beautiful trailing plant with showy crimson flowers from June till frost.

***Caltha rotundifolia**, White Cowslip or Marsh Marigold. One of the earliest spring flowers, resembling a large Butter Cup, but the flowers are white tinged with blue, partial shade, moist soil.

Cassia Marilandica, Sensitive Pea. Strong erect stems three feet tall with finely divided foliage and long panicles of yellow flowers with dark centers. 25 cents.

HERBACEOUS CLEMATIS.

The following are not vines, but are low growing, bushy plants which are soft stemmed and come up year after year from the

root, and have ornamental foliage and showy flowers.

Clematis Davidiana. (see cut). A most desirable variety growing about two feet tall with many showy clusters of lavender blue flowers through August and September. 25 cents each, \$2.00 per dozen.

***Clematis Douglasii**. A native species with fine silky foliage and deep purple flowers. April, May. 25 cents, \$2.00 per dozen.

Clematis Fremontii. A rare sort with undivided foliage from the plains of western Kansas. 25 cents.

Clematis integrifolia. Deep blue flowers three or four inches across, in great profusion. July and August. 25 cents.

Clematis recta. Two to three feet tall pure white flowers. 25 cents.

Convariaria majalis Grandiflora, Large flowered Lily-of-the-Valley. This is so much superior to the ordinary sort for out door planting that we urge everyone to try it. It may not show much superiority the first season but when established the pure white bells are fully twice the size of the ordinary variety and exquisitely fragrant. It also has longer stems and larger foliage.

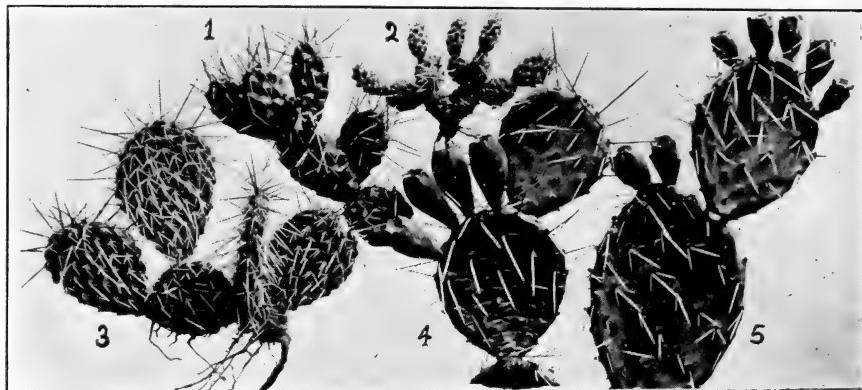
Coreopsis grandiflora, Golden Coreopsis. Good shades of yellow that are desirable for cut flowers, and which make a grand display in the garden, are scarce. In this we have perfection in both. Flower as large as Cosmos, on long stems and blooms nearly all summer.

Coreopsis palmata. Masses of golden yellow flowers, July and August, on neat plants a foot high, with finely divided foliage.

Coreopsis tripteris, four to six feet tall, lemon yellow flowers in great abundance, a very graceful plant and very rare in cultivation. \$1.50 per dozen.

***Delphinium albescens**, White Larkspur. A tall native sort with white flowers in slender racemes

Price of Hardy Perennials, except where noted, 15 cents each, \$1.00 per dozen.



Hardy Cactus, Flat-jointed varieties. Page 23.

Delphinium formosum. Perennial Larkspur. Flowers deep indigo blue, larger than a silver dollar, in long spikes; very showy and fine cutting. \$1.50 per dozen.

Desmodium, see Lespedeza.

Dictamnus fraxinella, Gas Plant. Bushy plants two feet tall, producing numerous spikes of white or rose-pink flowers of peculiar shape, resembling certain Orchids. Either color or assorted. \$1.50 per dozen.

Dicentra spectabilis. Dieletra or Bleeding Heart. An old favorite; its long drooping racemes of heart-shaped pink flowers are very attractive; will grow in shade. 25 cents each, \$2.00 per dozen.

***Gentiana Andrewsii**, Blue Gentian. Very showy blue flowers in late autumn. 20 cents each, \$2.00 per dozen.

Geranium pratense album. Hardy White Geranium or Cranesbill. Flowers pure white all summer.

Geranium sanguineum, Hardy Red Geranium. A good plant for edging beds of shrubbery or other hardy plants; produces a dwarf dense spreading growth of beautiful foliage which assumes beautiful autumn colors, covered all summer with deep red flowers. \$6.00 per 100.

Gillenia trifoliata, American Ipecac. Resembling the Herbaceous Spriæas and requiring the same treatment; 2-3 feet tall, very handsome but not well known.

HELENIUM—ORANGE DASIES.

Very desirable summer and autumn blooming plants which thrive in any soil in a sunny location; very useful for cutting and for extensive decoration, as the flowers grow on long stems and in large clusters.

Helenium autumnale superbum. 4-6 feet tall, flowers golden yellow.

Helenium autumnale rubrum. In this

variety the flowers are a bright terra-cotta red, very effective.

Helenium grandicephalum striatum. More dwarf, 2-3 feet, flowers yellow, striped with old-gold.

Helenium Riverton Gem. Similar to the last but the flowers are deep bronze suffused with terra-cotta red; this attracts more attention than any other late blooming flower we have in the nursery. 25 cents, \$2.00 per dozen.

***Helianthella quinquenervis**, Star Sunflower. A neat appearing plant three feet tall, with very large lemon-yellow flowers having long slender pointed rays; a very distinct easily grown native. 20 cents, \$1.50 per dozen.



Clematis Davidiana.

Price of Hardy Perennials, except where noted, 15 cents each, \$1.00 per dozen.



Aspidium Felix-mas, the Colorado Male-Fern.

HARDY FERNS

For planting in densely shaded places where flowering plants will not thrive, there is nothing more satisfactory than Hardy Ferns. For decorative effect there is nothing else among hardy plants that surpasses them. The essential requirements for success with ferns are shade, plenty of moisture, and a soil rich in black humus or leaf mold. If these things are not lacking, a most delightful effect can be produced by planting a fern border along a north wall. Our illustration shows a clump of *Aspidium Felix-mas* growing on the north side of our office.

The soil, if correctly prepared, makes success with ferns just as certain as with any other hardy plants. If the natural soil is a mellow loam, the addition of leaf mold at the rate of one sack to the square yard of bed will insure excellent results. Part of this should be worked into the soil before planting, and the remainder applied over the surface as a mulch. Ferns do not require a deep soil but it must be of suitable quality. In planting do not entirely cover the large bud, from which will unfold the new growth. The plants should be set moderately close together, about 12 to 20 to the square yard of surface; they thrive much better if the ground is entirely covered with a growth of the fronds. We offer leaf mold for fern beds at \$1.00 per sack, six sacks for \$5.00. The following kinds are recommended for this climate, price for any kind or assorted, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$12.00 per 100.

Aspidium achrosticoides. One foot tall evergreen, known as the Christmas Fern; one of the best to plant in front of the larger kinds.

****Aspidium Felix-mas.*** Two feet, forms large clumps of dark green foliage; one of the very best. See illustration above.

Aspidium marginale. 1½ feet, easily grown, very handsome, remains green nearly all winter.

****Cheilanthes Fendleri,*** Lace Fern. A

native evergreen fern only six inches tall, best for dry soil.

Onoclea sensibilis, Sensitive Fern or Oak-leaf Fern. A foot tall, very handsome foliage.

Onoclea struthiopteris. Ostrich Fern. One of the grandest of hardy ferns; the fronds grow about three feet tall and stand in a vase-like position; easily grown.

****Woodsia scopulina.*** A small native which may be used in dry places.

HARDY GRASSES

Few people realize the really wonderful effects that can be produced with the Hardy Ornamental Grasses. For a cold climate the effect is more nearly tropical than anything else we can have. They are rank feeders and require a rich soil with plenty of moisture. The most effective arrangement is a large bed with the taller kinds at the center, or in a border with the tall kinds at the back; the smaller kinds and Yucca near the edge. The following kinds are hardy:

Elymus glaucus, Blue Lyme Grass. Suitable for the border or front of beds containing larger sorts; about two feet tall, foliage silvery glaucus, very handsome. 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen.

Erianthus Ravennae, Hardy Pampas. Forming clumps 8-10 feet, with showy Pampas-like plumes on every stem. 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen.

Eulalia gracillima, Japan Rush. 4-5 feet, forming large clumps with slender recurving foliage; one of the finest. Clumps, 25 to 50 cents, \$2.00 per dozen.

Eulalia Japonica variegata. A very ornamental variety with narrow leaves striped green and white. 25 cents, \$2.00 per dozen.

Eulalia Japonica zebrina, Zebra Grass. A large sort, foliage beautifully cross barred with yellow; very striking; handsome plumes in autumn; Clumps 25 to 50 cents, \$2.00 per dozen.

Festuca glauca, Blue Fescue. A dwarf tufted grass with glaucus blue foliage; very beautiful for low edgings. Clumps, 25 cents.

Phalaris arundinaceae variegata. Ribbon Grass. An old fashioned striped grass for bordering beds.

Gypsophila paniculata, Baby's Breath. Indispensable both for garden decoration and for cutting; large sprays on long stems, bearing myriads of minute white flowers. \$1.50 per dozen.

***Helianthus Maximiliani**, Perennial Sunflower, 6 to 8 feet tall, large yellow flowers, very late.

HEMEROCALLIS—Yellow Day Lily.

Popular hardy Liliaceous plants with tuberous roots, and which succeed everywhere. The flowers resemble lilies, and are 3 to 6 inches broad, borne on many slender stems well above the foliage.

Hemerocallis flava, Lemon Lily. Flowers pure lemon-yellow, very fragrant, in great profusion during June and July; 3 feet high.

Hemerocallis Florham. A new hybrid variety with deep golden yellow flowers of largest size and a persistent bloomer. This and the Lemon Lily cannot be too highly commended. 20 cents, \$1.50 per dozen.

Hemerocallis fulva. Corn Lily. Flowers deep orange.

Hemerocallis fulva plena, variety with double flowers.

Hemerocallis Kwanso plena. The largest of all, growing 5 to 6 feet tall; large perfectly double flowers, deep orange shaded darker toward the center.

Hemerocallis Middendorffii. Very dwarf flowers deep golden yellow.

Hemerocallis Thunbergii. Lemon Yellow, late.

HIBISCUS—Rose Mallow.

Tall free flowering perfectly hardy plants with remarkably large and showy flowers. The individual flowers resemble a single Hollyhock, but are much larger. All varieties including the Mallow Marvels require plenty of water during the growing and blooming season.

Hibiscus militaris, Halbert-leaved Rose Mallow. This differs from the common Rose Mallow in both flowers and foliage, but has the same bold habit of growth giving it the appearance of a shrub, but like the other sorts it dies down to the ground each winter and produces its magnificent blooms on the new growth. 25 cents, \$2.00 per dozen.

Hibiscus moscheutos, Rose Mallow. Stout, 3-4 feet, forming bushy shrub-like clumps, bearing a long succession of magnificent blooms, light rose with a purple eye. Strong roots that will bloom this season, 25 cents, \$2.00 per dozen.

Hibiscus oculiroseus, Crimson Eye. Nearly identical with the last, but the flowers are pure white with large crimson eye. 25 cents, \$2.00 per dozen.

Hibiscus, Meehan Mallow Marvels. The most remarkable hardy flower creation of many years. They are hybrids of the Rose Mallow with a red flowered southern species which with subsequent breeding and selection has given us a plant of unquestioned hardiness, has lengthened the blooming season, has improved both the vigor and growing habit of the plant, as well as the character of the foliage. The flowers also are larger and the petals more spreading, while their delicate silky texture takes away any suggestion of coarseness. The range of color is superb, the tones clear and very pleasing. They show almost every tint from white to crimson. We offer strong roots which will bloom freely this season, in four separate colors, white, pink, red and crimson at 75 cents each, one of each color for \$2.50; this collection and the three Rose Mallows, seven plants in all, for \$3.00.

ROCKMONT HOLLYHOCKS.

The finest strain of double Hollyhocks that can be produced by careful breeding and selection. As a background for large borders and for planting along fences and among shrubbery there is nothing finer. Four separate colors, yellow, white, pink, red, either color or assorted, 15 cents, \$1.00 per dozen, \$8.00 per 100.

Price of Hardy Perennials, except where noted, 15 cents each, \$1.00 per dozen.



Hibiscus, Meehan Mallow Marvels.

IRIS -- Fleur-de-Lis

There is a peculiar charm about the Iris for those whose refined taste enables them to appreciate the ethereal beauty of its soft and iridescent coloring, its frail orchid-like texture and the classic proportions of its structure. Even the careless observer will discover sufficient beauty to warrant giving them considerable attention, and the ease with which they may be had in perfection will appeal to all who take the slightest delight in growing flowers.

GERMAN IRIS

The German Iris likes a dry sunny situation, and in this the climate of Colorado affords an ideal environment. They require only a little more moisture than our natural rainfall and this during the blooming season. In the mountains at quite high altitude they are particularly successful, the natural moisture being sufficient. Prices are for strong single plants; for clumps set three or more together. 15 cents, \$1.00 per dozen, except where noted.

In the descriptions, S. stands for standards, the upright petals; F. for falls, the deflexed petals.

Celeste. Pale azure blue; tall; 25 cents.

Flavescens. A delicate shade of soft creamy yellow, large and fragrant.

Florentina. Creamy white, faintly tinged lavender, fragrant and very early.

Gracchus. S. yellow, F. crimson, reticulated white, extra fine.

Her Majesty. S. a lovely rose pink; F. same but shaded much deeper. 35 cents.

Madame Chereau. White, elegantly frilled with a wide border of clear blue; tall and late.

Madame Pacquette. Bright rosy claret, very handsome, early; 35 cents.

Mandraliscae. Rich lavender purple, very large; 35 cents.

Mlle. Almira. Deep lavender blue, very large flowers, tall, with broad foliage; 35 cents.

Mrs. H. Darwin. Pure white, falls slightly reticulated violet at the base; 25 cents.



German Iris.

Mrs. Neubronner. Very deep golden yellow; the finest yellow Iris; 35 cents.

Pallida Dalmatica. S. lavender, F. deep lavender; flowers large and extra fine; 25 cents.

Old Purple. S. purplish blue, F. purple.

Plumeri. Deep copper-red with smoky tinge.

Rigolette. S. yellow, F. mahogany brown.

Spectabilis. Very rich deep purple, early.

Tinaea. Lavender, shaded mauve.

Victorine. S. white, mottled blue; F. violet-blue; 25 cents.

JAPANESE IRIS.

The Japanese Iris are the last to bloom, coming after the German varieties are gone. They close the Iris season with a glorious and most satisfactory climax.

Their culture presents no difficulties but they will not endure neglect like the German Iris. They require more moisture, but the impression that they must be kept flooded is erroneous, as this would be fatal to them. The secret of success with Japanese Iris is to keep the ground mellow and well stirred, never allowing it to bake or become hard on the surface. Grown thus,

with sufficient moisture to support their naturally vigorous habit, their enormous blooms, six to nine inches across, will be a revelation and a sight never to be forgotten.

My collection is the result of many years of careful selection and study and the assortment is unusually fine. Choice named varieties, my selection, 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen. A dozen will include six varieties; two dozen, twelve varieties.

VARIOUS IRIS.

Iris graminea. An early, grass-like sort with very fragrant violet purple flowers; suitable for naturalizing; \$1.00 per dozen, \$5.00 per 100.

***Iris Missouriensis.** The native sort found in Estes Park and other mountain meadows; beautiful in cultivation, flowers about the same shade as the Mountain Columbine and nearly as showy; very easily grown; \$1.00 per dozen, \$5.00 per 100.

Iris pseudacorus. Pure golden yellow flowers, exceedingly vigorous habit, thrives everywhere but especially at the edge of water.

Iris pumila hybrida. Dwarf Iris. The earliest Iris and one of the first spring



Japanese Iris.

Price of Hardy Perennials, except where noted, 15 cents each, \$1.00 per dozen.

flowers; grows only six inches tall, a fine plant for edgings, flowers very dark purple. \$5.00 per dozen.

Iris Siberica. A foot tall, flowers a very intense Genetian-blue.

Lespedeza Sieboldii, (Desmodium penduliflorum) Drooping Bush Clover. A native of Japan, and like most of the Clover family is perfectly at home in this climate. In early autumn the numerous wiry stems which grow three or four feet tall become loaded and droop to the ground with the myriads of brilliant rose purple flowers which resemble small pea blossoms. Although not well known, its striking yet graceful appearance makes it dear to all who see it in bloom. Strong plants that will bloom the first season, 35 cents, \$3.50 per dozen.

***Leucocrinum montanum**. Sand Lily. Flowers snow white, fragrant, from a rosette of grass-like foliage; early spring; \$1.00 per dozen, \$5.00 per 100.

***Liatris longistylis**, Button Snakeroot. A rare Colorado plant with large showy rose purple tassel-like heads in a scattering raceme a foot or two tall. 25 cents, \$2.00 per dozen.

Liatris pycnostachia, Kansas Gay Feather. Dense club-shaped spikes of rose purple flowers, growing 4-6 feet tall.

***Liatris punctata**. A dwarf native a foot tall, profuse bloomer.

LILIES.

Every garden should have a few Lilies. They are matchless among hardy garden plants for stately habit, beauty of form and variety of color. They commence flowering in May and June, and with the various species maintain a continuous and unbroken succession until frost. If orders for Lilies are received too late for spring planting they will be delivered early in autumn.

Lilium Batemanniae. 3 ft. Rich apricot, unspotted, several flowers on a stem. 20 cents, \$2.00 per dozen.

Lilium Canadense. 4 ft. An American Lily with yellow bell-shaped flowers spotted with brown. 15 cents, \$1.50 per dozen.

Lilium Candidum. (Madonna Lily) 3 ft. Pure white, fragrant; similar to the Easter Lily but hardy. Large bulbs, 20 cents, \$2.00 per dozen.

Lilium Elegans. 1-2 ft. The varieties of *Lilium elegans* are the most distinct of any Lily, varying in color from lemon yellow to crimson, with early and late blooming sorts. The following are very distinct:

CLOTH OF GOLD. Orange yellow, unspotted, 25 cents.

Price of Hardy Perennials, except where noted, 15 cents each, \$1.00 per dozen.

INCOMPARABLE. Deep ox-blood crimson, spotted black; very rich. 20 cents.

LEONARD JOERG. Bright orange, large flowers and very thrifty. 20 cents.

ROBUSTA. Golden yellow, heavily spotted with dark brown. 20 cents.

Lilium Superbum. 6 ft. The most magnificent American Lily; thrives everywhere; flowers 15 to 40 on each stem, orange red.

Lilium Tigrinum. 3 ft. The old-fashioned Tiger Lily; blooms in July.

Lilium Tigrinum Splendens. 4 ft. This is as easily grown as the type, the flowers are larger and much brighter in color, more on a stem, and bloom about three weeks later; Rockmont-grown bulbs, strictly true to name; 15 cents, \$1.50 per dozen.

Lilium Tigrinum, Double. Perhaps the only Lily with perfectly formed double flowers; this is really very beautiful.

***Lithospermum multiflorum**. Puccoon. Yellow bell shaped flowers in sprays suitable for cutting.

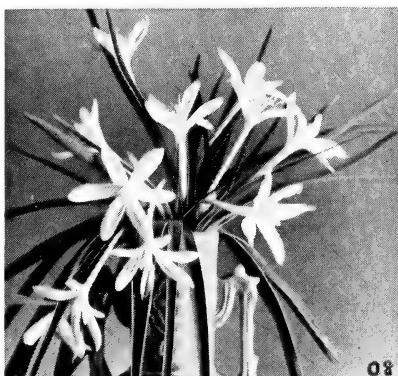
Lythrum roseum superbum, Rose Loosestrife. A vigorous but graceful plant 2-3 feet tall, numerous spikes of rose-colored flowers from July to September.

***Malvastrum coccineum**. Scarlet Mallow. A small plant with spikes of scarlet flowers as brilliant as a Geranium.

***Mertensia ciliata**. Mountain Bluebell. Tall growing, smooth bluish green foliage, myriads of small blue flowers.

***Mertensia lanceolata**. Prairie Bluebell. A smaller plant, but with more showy blue flowers.

Mertensia Virginica, Lungwort. Very handsome deep blue flowers in gracefully drooping clusters.



Leucocrinum Montanum.



Photograph showing part of the peony field at Rockmont Nursery.

PEONIES

The herbaceous peony of today stands unrivaled as the most popular of hardy plants. Like many other good things its good qualities and wonderful possibilities were tardily recognized, but the new and improved varieties which have been offered during the past decade or so, have caused its popularity to increase by leaps and bounds.

Much of the impetus to the improvement and development of the Peony in America has come from the states west of the Mississippi river. Our soil and climate cause it to respond with more than its ordinary charms. It is destined to be the Queen of Flowers for the Great Northwest; it is the "flower for the million and the millionaire."

There is an element of intrinsic value in the peony not shared to the same extent by other herbaceous plants, namely its permanency; improving as it does year after year, requiring but little care, yet paying annual dividends for a score or two score years in magnificent fragrant blooms that are unsurpassed for decorative purposes.

Culture. Their requirements are so simple that little need be said. They well repay good care and fertility of soil, yet they resent too liberal applications of fresh manure. A mellow soil which is capable of producing good vegetables and where they can have sunlight most of the day will satisfy their needs. They should if possible occupy a well drained position, as the roots penetrate to a considerable depth, and they cannot endure a prolonged saturation of the soil. Plant about three feet apart and place the roots in the soil so the eyes (buds) will be about two or three inches below the surface.

Peonies may be planted in the spring any time before the new growth appears. As they begin to grow quite early they should be planted if possible, not later than April first. Be patient with newly planted peonies; only well established plants can produce the magnificent blooms shown above. The first blooms are likely to be imperfectly developed, or sometimes nearly single.

The Plants I Send Out this season are one-year roots, which means that they have been grown a full year in the nursery since they were divided. Our rich sandy loam with irrigation and good cultivation makes these plants equivalent to two-year clumps offered by growers less favorably situated. Most of the peony roots sold throughout the country are divisions. If you are willing to gain a year of growth at a slight difference in cost over divided roots, buy our one-year stock.

ROCKMONT COLLECTION OF PEONIES.

My Rockmont collection contains the cream of moderate priced peonies. The excellent assortment of varieties included, and the fine grade of stock as described elsewhere, make a combination that cannot be duplicated at anywhere near the price. Some of the new higher priced sorts I believe are finer, and all the other kinds are well worth growing; but if one is limited for space, or inclined to economize, I do not hesitate to recommend this collection as enumerated below. I will supply the following sixteen varieties, which would cost \$8.75 if bought separately, packed ready for shipment, for \$7.00, net.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|--------|--------------------------|-----|
| Alba Sulphurea | \$0.60 | Golden Harvest | .50 |
| Cardinal Richelieu | .75 | Jeanne D'Arc | .50 |
| Courrone d'Or | .75 | La Tulipe | .56 |
| Delachii | .50 | Mlle. Leonie Calot | .50 |
| Emile Lemoine | .75 | Marie Jacquin | .50 |
| Festiva Maxima | .50 | Officinalis Rubra | .50 |
| Floral Treasure | .50 | Rubra Superba | .50 |
| Grandflora Carnea Plena..... | .50 | Sea Foam | .40 |

NOTICE. For a description of the varieties named above and about fifty other choice varieties at prices ranging from 35 cents to \$1.00, see our last fall catalogue, a copy of which will be mailed promptly to all who ask for it.

Monarda didyma, Scarlet Horse-mint. The numerous clusters of deep red flowers are exceedingly showy, and the plant thrives anywhere.

***Oenothera brachycarpa.** Dwarf Yellow Evening Primrose. Flowers very large, 4 to 5 inches, yellow changing to orange scarlet.

***Oenothera caespitosa.** Very similar to the last except that the flowers are pure white, changing to rose; does best in sandy soil.

GARDEN PHLOX.

A very important group of hardy plants which thrive in almost any situation or soil. The flowers afford a gorgeous display in the garden for a long season and the variety is infinite. We offer a fine assortment of choice named varieties at \$1.50 per dozen, \$10.00 per 100.

Phlox glaberrima, bright purple, rather tall, May and June.

Phlox subulata. Moss Pink. Pretty moss-like evergreen foliage, literally hidden under masses of bloom in March and April. Fine for rockery or borders or carpeting graves. Assorted, \$7.50 per 100.

Platycodon Grandiflora. Chinese-Bell-flower. Deep blue, broad bell shaped flowers of large size, in continual succession all summer. 20 cents, \$1.50 per dozen.

Platycodon grandiflora alba. Flower white. 20 cents, \$1.50 per dozen.

Potentilla hybrida. Charming plants, easily grown, with brilliant double, rose-like flowers in great profusion, from June to August. \$1.50 per dozen.

RUDBECKIA—Black Eyed Susan.

Rudbeckia Newmanni, Black Eyed Susan. Next to the Shasta Daisy this is the

most popular of hardy plants with daisy-like flowers. Grows about two feet tall and forms large bushy clumps, bearing in rich profusion and on long stems the exceedingly decorative flowers with long deep yellow rays and brown cone-shaped centers. Thrives in any sunny position. \$1.00 per dozen, \$6.00 per 100.

***Salvia azurea grandiflora.** Blue Sage. Three to four feet tall, pale blue flowers in early autumn; very fine for cutting; 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

***Salvia Pitcheri.** Same as the last, but with flowers deep indigo blue, and blooms about two weeks later, continuing till severe freezing weather. One of the finest blue flowers for cutting; 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

***Sidalcea candida.** Indian Mallow. A miniature Hollyhock with white flowers; 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

***Sidalcea Oregana.** Tall spikes of rose purple flowers nearly all summer; very desirable; 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

***Solidago spectabilis.** Our handsomest native Goldenrod; very fragrant; not weedy in habit or appearance; \$1.50 per dozen.

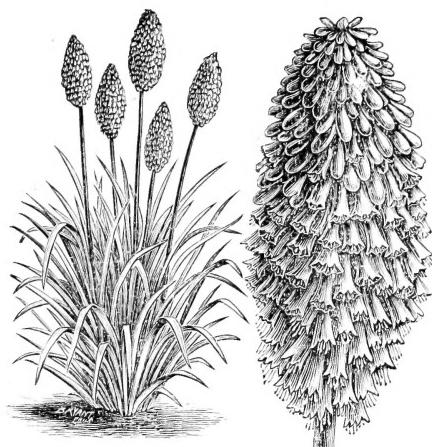
SHASTA DAISY, 'ALASKA.'

A large and magnificent flower, yet one of exquisite refinement. Burbank's Shasta Daisy, "Alaska," is a decided improvement on the original, and blooms nearly all summer. \$1.50 per dozen.

SPIRAEA—Goat's Beard, Meadow Sweet.

Handsome plants for the border with small flowers in feathery plumes on long stems and elegant for cutting; foliage various, always attractive; thrive best with plenty of moisture.

Price of Hardy Perennials, except where noted, 15 cents each, \$1.00 per dozen.



Tritoma Pfitzeri.



Hybrid Potentilla.

Spiraea Aruncus. Goat's Beard. Long feathery panicles of white flowers in June and July; 3-5 feet tall. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Spiraea filipendula, Dropwort. (See cut). Numerous corymbs of white flowers, on stems two feet tall, pretty fern-like foliage.

Spiraea Gigantea. Forms a bold clump 5 to 6 feet high, with palmate leaves and immense heads of small white flowers; July to September. 25 cents each, \$2.00 per dozen.

Spiraea lobata. Meadow Sweet. Large feathery plumes of carmine rose flowers. 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen.

Spiraea Ulmaria plena. An elegant variety with double white flowers.

TRITOMA—Flame Flower, Torch Lily. Red Hot Poker.

No flower compels such instant attention and admiration as the new hardy Ever-blooming Torch Lily, Tritoma Pfitzeri. As a bedding plant it surpasses the finest Cannas or Gladiolus in attractiveness and



Spiraea filipendula.

brilliancy. It blooms incessantly from July until long after severe frosts have cut down other flowers. Small plants set out early in the spring will bloom the same season and with increasing vigor year by year.

Tritoma Pfitzeri Ever-blooming Torch Lily. Strong roots that will bloom early the first season. \$1.50 per dozen, \$10.00 per 100.

Tritoma Quarternina. This novel variety flowers in May and June in large spikes of orange red, the older florets changing to yellow as they mature. 30 cents, \$3.00 per dozen.

Tradescantia, Spider Lily, five distinct kinds, \$1.00 per dozen.

Veronica longiflora subsessilis. Long spikes of very deep blue flowers on stems two feet tall; very showy and fine for cutting. 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen.

Veronica Virginica, Taller, with spikes of white flowers.

***Viola cognata,** flowers blue.

***Viola Nuttallii,** flowers yellow.

***Viola pedatifida,** flowers blue. \$1.00 per dozen, either sort.

Yucca glauca. Known locally as Soapweed; a very hardy native with stiff evergreen foliage and very large white or purple tinted flowers; can be grown in dry, bleak or exposed positions. 20 cents, \$1.50 per dozen.

Yucca filamentosa. Among the very best of foliage and flowering plants and is much used in landscape planting among shrubs and in groups, and is effective and at home anywhere. The Yuccas are evergreen, and for tropical effects are unequalled among hardy plants. 20 cents, \$1.50 per dozen.

Price of Hardy Perennials, except where noted, 15 cents each. \$1.00 per dozen.

